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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 13, 1874. NO. 207.

FIRST EDITION.

OUR VETERANS.

THE REUNIONS AT HARRISBURG

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

And the Second, Fifth and Sixth Army Corps.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

The reception to the Army of the Potomac to-day is second only to that which Pittsburgh gave to the armies of the Union in 1872. During the night every arriving train brought large delegations. The most have spent the time till breakfast marching from hotel to hotel in the vain search for lodgings.

At eleven o'clock the society met in front of the Capitol, and headed by Beck's band marched to the Opera House, which was crowded in every part with the laureled veterans below and by fair ladies and their escorts above. The band played a medley of drum and bugle calls and national airs. The same piece was performed at the banquet last night, and, as to-day, was greeted with most enthusiastic responses from the men whose memories of different times were quickened. The stage was occupied by the most distinguished military heroes of the land. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Belknap, McDowell, Devens, Burnside, Hancock, Patterson, Heizleman, Warren, Hartranft, Griffin, Wilcox, Garfield, Wilcox, Dennison, Doubleday, Robinson, Taylor, Knipe, McCoy and Jardine were among the most prominent.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. Holmes, General McDowell, President of the Society, introduced Governor Hartranft in a graceful and complimentary address. The Governor bade the soldiers welcome to the city and State. He concluded as follows: "We welcome the General of the armies, and thank him for cutting the rebellion in twain when he marched from Atlanta to the sea. We welcome the Lieutenant General who plucked victory from defeat as he rode down the valley to Winchester. We heartily welcome you all, for you have given us one flag and one country."

The President next announced a poem written, by request, by Col. Richard Realf, of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL, for the occasion, which was read by a friend on the stage, as follows:

TO-DAY.

Well, we acknowledge it: we admit
That Peace is blessed and War is awful;
And that, when we nobly compass it,
The gain of commerce is fair and lawful.
We grant that sickles and pruning hooks
Are better than swords and battle-axes;
And wine, and honey, and art, and books,
Sweeter than wounds, and debts, and taxes.

But still, if by treacherous, yielding chance,
The land had trafficked its splendid anger
For only a lean inheritance
Of outward lushness and inward languor,
Why then, O comrades, it were full well
If the stocks of our armies were not over;
For the Lord made Men to conquer Hell,
And not to fatten, like kine, in clover.

Our thrifts that crown us, our calms that fold,
Our strength lar-stretching to the equator,
Are less than our simplest hurts of old,
Except as Liberty makes them greater.
O, riddled banners! O, rusted guns!
Your grandeur mantles in endless shining,
Because, wherever our Empire runs,
Manhood and Law run intertwining.

Behold! our culminant battle-cries
Clomb to the sapphire-crested portals!
We held clean covenant with the skies—
Fair faith with the pinnacled immortals!
And lo! the thunderous blasts that blew
In sulphurant gusts of fire amid us,
Scorched and winnowed the breasted true
From the frontal falseness that undid us.

The Master's purposes throb along
Our stormiest wraths and turbulences;
He stayeth the sap of peoples strong
With hidden vigors and recompenses;
Scatters His everlasting grain
In bloodiest, war-drenched fields and furrows;
And reaps, from yesterday's woe and pain,
Peace for the larger world's to-morrows.

Wherefore, O laureled veterans, shout!
Ye clustering flags, wave on in glory!
Brave bugles, blare like victory out!
Beat, drums, the imperishable story!
While olden foemen, with new accords
Of knightliest reconciliation,
Clasp hands across iron-mouthed swords—
Welded in one great hero-nation.

The poem was well received and elicited much applause.

General McDowell introduced the orator of the day, Colonel A. Wilson Norris.

ORATION OF COLONEL NORRIS.

The sun that shines down upon all the bravery and parade of this our annual reunion is bending its quickening warmth to the fresh-made grave of the gallant soldier and accomplished gentleman whose talents and eloquence had designated him to deliver the oration to-day. The contribution of General McCalmont to the history of the Army of the Potomac would have been replete with interest, as he intended to devote his address to the first day's fight at Gettysburg, and we must always sorely regret that the lips of one whose services and abilities so well qualified him to tell the story of that disastrous day should now be mute in death. How insignificant, however, is our loss, compared with that of our dead comrade's family and vicinity, bereft of the cultivated society of the genial and noble nature that has just closed its eyes in night; or of the State deprived of one of its most learned, successful and honorable advocates; of the State, who mourns a son whose pen, tongue and sword have helped to illustrate her annals and whose culture, natural endowments and dignity of character gave promise of a future of usefulness and honor. The fell shaft, winged from death's remorseless quiver, on Thursday last, lodged in a heart that throbbed with warm and humanly impulses, that was blessed with a refined humor and a keen and active intelligence. It would be insufferably vain in me to attempt to fill the place of an orator thus graced and equipped. It will be more becoming in me to say, as is true, that the gentlemen charged with the arrangements for to-day have stationed me here to fill a gap in the proceedings, with the forlorn hope that if the edge of your disappointment cannot be broken, the unity and harmony of the exercises maintained at these gatherings may at least be observed. In return, may I not justly expect your fullest and frankest indulgence?

After this allusion to the death of the assigned orator of the day, Colonel Morris said: The record of the army's heroism will be incomplete if we crowd the volume with the recital of great and intricate combinations and illustrate it with the portraits of our Generals, and leave no place for the scepterless many, the starless hosts who filled the ranks. Will the pages of the army's history be any less faithful or glowing if a tear is dropped here and there upon a nameless grave, or a thought cast upon the fidelity of the myriad of blue clad boys who carried the destinies of free government upon the points of their trusty bayonets and sabres through the four bloody years of the war, and, when its thunders ceased, sank back from the rude life of the soldier to the peaceful avocations of the citizen as softly and noiselessly as the snows that have just melted from these surrounding hills before the genial approach of spring? The private soldier! what fitter subject for pencil, poet or orator? In the words of an accomplished English writer, "If a man's claims to be regarded as a veteran are to be measured by the amount of actual fighting he has gone through, the most seasoned soldiers of Europe are but as conscripts compared with the survivors of the American conflict." Our soldiers yielded implicitly to military law, however rigorous, not because they feared its penalties, but because they believed compliance with commands a powerful instrument towards the accomplishment of the object that lay close to their hearts—the unity of the Republic. "In nadiness to carry to discipline this mob, this rabble," said a noted officer at the very outset of the war, as he chafed and fretted in a vain attempt to keep within the bounds of stiff restraint a company of soldiers who possessed more than ordinary intelligence and high spirit, and illy brooked the rigorous exactions that were imposed upon them. That company was one of the five from Pennsylvania that formed the vanguard of the two millions of men that, year after year, in blue waves swept down from the national capital, and no more marvelous, patriotic and splendid record adorns the history of all this vast host than that made by the refractory members of this same company. The officer who took the measure of this company used the exact standard furnished by his military education, but could have had no just conception of the stronger impulses of pride and patriotism that moved these brave men.

"The union of these States must and shall be preserved." This was the simple creed of the American soldier. Each bayonet was a thinking one, each sabre bared it had a higher duty than the mere observance of rules. Old theories of warfare were exploded by the endurance and powers of recuperation displayed by our troops. The typical American soldier was not always the best disciplined one, as our best leaders were not always the officers who rigidly adhered to the practices and tactics of educated warfare.

The willingness of the American soldier to meet death in any shape, no matter how horrible, if it came in the train of duty, had a sad, a terrible exhibition in Southern prison pens. How many of you know what it is to be starving? to feel your pulse throbbing and your brain whirling in the intense, insatiable craving for food? to see, Tantalus-like, visions of well filled tables floating before your gaze that recede from your touch when you would taste of their sweets? to lay your head on your hand, and, feeling its heavy pulsations, believe you are going mad? to observe each day the flesh wasting from your limbs, your cheek falling away and your eyes hiding in their sockets as if afraid to look out on your misery? Our thoughts must warm as we remember the brave deeds and noble bearing of our young soldiers.

What but the war would have revealed such grand exhibitions of courage, self-denial and patriotism? Yet how sad and pitiful to see young lives shorn of existence when in the prime of vigor and manhood. Go out any bright morning and see the dewdrops nestling on the blades of grass or sleeping in the cowslips waiting the awakening kiss of the morning's sunlight; observe as the first tints of red come trooping over the hills how the little drops welcome them in their laughing faces for a moment, flashing and sparkling, then sinking and dying beneath the sun's intense glow. So, tender and gentle, filled with life and beauty, the youth of the land sought, with light hearts and the brilliant achievements of the war, shone for a while lustrous with their valor and brave deeds, reflecting honor and glory upon the country, only to be wasted and destroyed in its consuming fires.

The stars that kept their watch during the sleepless nights of the war, look down on us now. Now and then these stars may seem to fade; so man's march towards a higher humanity may sometimes seem to be turned aside or wrested from its course; but the right way is soon regained, and we look back to see, like the rebellion as the traveler does upon the stone erected on the highway, warning us to avoid the perils that lurk behind domestic treason and rebellion against authority and law.

It is impossible, in the above imperfect report of the oration, to give anything like the spirit which pervaded it, or the spirit it put into the audience. The orator was cheered to the echo many times throughout its delivery, and at the close received the most cordial applause given any speaker so far this week.

A stirring poem by Wm. O. Stoddard, of New York, was then read by General George H. Sharpe, the old Provost Marshal of the army. The loving mention of the honored names was greeted with true soldiers' enthusiasm, and the touching allusion to the dead softened the hearts and filled the eyes of the listeners.

Short speeches were made by Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Burnside, Belknap, Heintzleman, Robinson, Patterson, Doubleday and Garfield, and Senator Cameron.

At the business meeting Major General U. S. Hancock was unanimously elected President of the Society.

The meeting of the Fifth Corps was held this morning at nine o'clock. General J. B. Sweitzer, of Pittsburgh, was chosen President, and made a short address. Colonel Robert A. McCoy was elected Vice President, and Col. F. T. Locke, Secretary. General Warren was present, and in response to a call rose and simply said the time for him to speak had not yet come. Dr. Wm. R. De Witt, of Harrisburg, made an address of welcome. The question of a new trial for General Fitz John Porter was warmly discussed. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, General J. B. Sweitzer; Vice Presidents, General C. M. Prevost, General T. F. McCoy and General S. M. Jackson; Secretary and Treasurer, Colonel F. T. Locke. A committee was appointed to communicate with General Chamberlain and request him to complete his history of the Corps.

The meeting of the Second Corps was held at the same hour, General Hancock presiding. General James A. Beaver, of Bellefonte, acted as Secretary, and was directed to prepare a constitution and by-laws.

The Sixth Corps also met at nine o'clock this morning, with General Harry White as temporary chairman. A poem of welcome by the ladies of Harrisburg was read, after which members present made informal speeches. The officers of last year were unanimously re-elected, as follows: President, Major General Alexander Shaler; Vice Presidents, General J. M. Latta, General Charles Devens, Jr., General Adam E. King; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel D. J. Miller.

The Governor gave a reception to the soldiers in the city. The elegant parlors of the Executive Mansion were filled with brave men and fair women, who enjoyed to the full the hospitality of the General-Governor.

At ten o'clock the Army of the Potomac met at the Lochiel Hotel, for their annual reunion. General Hancock, the new President, was in the chair. The military notabilities before mentioned were all present. The toasts and speeches were as follows: "The President," General Garfield; "The Army of the Potomac," General Osborn; "The State of Pennsylvania," Major Wayne McVeigh; "The Army," General Sherman; "Veterans of Other Wars," General Patterson; "Our Sister Army Societies," Secretary of War Belknap; "The Press," R. J. Arms; "Woman," General Devens. The festivities are still in progress, with no sign of abatement.

To-morrow the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic meets here.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 11, 1874.

The Capital city looks best at sunrise. This fact is worthy of mention, as being really unknown to most of the residents and probably to all outsiders. This morning the sun rose precisely on schedule time, his rays falling on a city about to be glad and gay, but which was at that early hour swept in profoundest stillness and unconsciousness. The clock struck five; the cheerful toll of the faithful milkman began to be heard; the robbins jumping about in the grass on Capitol Hill gave back the echo; an early housewife here and there appeared on the front pavement; enterprising shopkeepers took down the shutters; the wrecks of men with the hand-organ between them took their position opposite the Lochiel, and the town generally concluded to get up and dust itself, so to speak, for the approaching festivities.

It was plainly to be seen, even at the hour of which I write, that very extensive arrangements had been made last week for befitting reception of the soldiers. The circles were all up at the most public places, and many flags were in position; so that the city presented a picturesque sense of bunting and evergreen quite beautiful to behold. Later in the day, however, the streets were transformed into something better than beauty. As I write (2 P. M.) the city is in particular trimmings and mugginess; there is scarcely a building which does not bear on its front the national emblem, and many are literally covered with the red, white and blue. The effect surpasses beauty in the grandeur of its meaning. It is a manifestation of love for the country, as well as a hearty welcome to the survivors of the heroic band whose patience and endurance made country and flag more valuable to every American.

THE FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

To-day has been set apart for the reunion of the Society of the Ninth Army Corps and Burnside Expedition, of Hartranft's old Division and of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, which it original command. It has been a day devoted to recollections of Newberne, Roanoke Island, Chantilly, Fredericksburg, Knoxville, Spottsylvania, Fort Steadman and Petersburg. The feeling of love and respect for General Burnside which inspires all the soldiers who have been under his command is the rental of great value to Harrisburg on the occasion, which was read by a friend on the stage, as follows:

TO-DAY.

Well, we acknowledge it: we admit
That Peace is blessed and War is awful;
And that, when we nobly compass it,
The gain of commerce is fair and lawful.
We grant that sickles and pruning hooks
Are better than swords and battle-axes;
And wine, and honey, and art, and books
Sweeter than wounds, and debts, and taxes.

But still, if by treacherous, yielding chance,
The land had trafficked its splendid anger
For only a lean inheritance
Of outward lushness and inward languor,
Why then, O comrades, it were full well
If the stocks of our armies were not over;
For the Lord made Men to conquer Hell,
And not to fatten, like kine, in clover.

Our thrifts that crown us, our calms that fold,
Our strength lar-stretching to the equator,
Are less than our simplest hurts of old,
Except as Liberty makes them greater.
O, riddled banners! O, rusted guns!
Your grandeur mantles in endless shining,
Because, wherever our Empire runs,
Manhood and Law run intertwining.

Behold! our culminant battle-cries
Clomb to the sapphire-crested portals!
We held clean covenant with the skies—
Fair faith with the pinnacled immortals!
And lo! the thunderous blasts that blew
In sulphurant gusts of fire amid us,
Scorched and winnowed the breasted true
From the frontal falseness that undid us.

The Master's purposes throb along
Our stormiest wraths and turbulences;
He stayeth the sap of peoples strong
With hidden vigors and recompenses;
Scatters His everlasting grain
In bloodiest, war-drenched fields and furrows;
And reaps, from yesterday's woe and pain,
Peace for the larger world's to-morrows.

Wherefore, O laureled veterans, shout!
Ye clustering flags, wave on in glory!
Brave bugles, blare like victory out!
Beat, drums, the imperishable story!
While olden foemen, with new accords
Of knightliest reconciliation,
Clasp hands across iron-mouthed swords—
Welded in one great hero-nation.

The poem was well received and elicited much applause.

General McDowell introduced the orator of the day, Colonel A. Wilson Norris.

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"The union of these States must and shall be preserved." This was the simple creed of the American soldier. Each bayonet was a thinking one, each sabre bared it had a higher duty than the mere observance of rules. Old theories of warfare were exploded by the endurance and powers of recuperation displayed by our troops. The typical American soldier was not always the best disciplined one, as our best leaders were not always the officers who rigidly adhered to the practices and tactics of educated warfare.

The willingness of the American soldier is in progress to-night at the Lochiel. Beck's band, of Philadelphia, is furnishing the music. It is the only one we have heard to-day. General Burnside presides, and jollity reigns unbridled, save by manly decorum. I must reserve the toasts and speeches for a later communication. Jay.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Large Number of Bills Passed on Second and Third Readings.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1874.

SENATE.

On House bills already published the various Conference Committees are all hard at work.

HOUSE.

Twenty-five Senate bills were passed on third reading and sixty on second reading. Among the latter were an act for the regulation and incorporation of banks; supplement to the general Railroad law; act to provide for the organization of insurance companies; act to create a commission of seven to prepare amendments to the Constitution, to punish the traffic in mineral water bottles, and to authorize the formation of partnership associations in which the capital subscribed shall alone be responsible for the debts of the concern; act preventing the stay of execution for wages to amounts under one hundred and fifty dollars.

The Forthcoming State Convention.

Special to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, May 12, 1873.

The Republican State Committee met here to-night, and fixed the 19th of August, at Harrisburg, as the time and place for the State Convention. They had agreed to the 2d of September, but the Philadelphia members of the committee coming in after the meeting adjourned, that action was reconsidered.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1874.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the Pacific Railroad, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill amendatory of the act to increase the pay of soldiers in the United States army. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the new Finance bill. [The amendment was given in last night's correspondence yesterday.] It was ordered to be laid on the table and be printed.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the bill to provide for the better protection of the frontier settlements of Texas against Indian and Mexican depredations. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Railroads, reported a substitute for the bill relating to the Texas and Pacific Railroad, introduced by him on the 23d ult. Placed on the calendar.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. After considerable discussion the question was taken on the amendment of Mr. Thurman to strike out the clause excluding the claims of insurance companies, and it was agreed to—yeas 31, nays 27.

Mr. SHERMAN offered an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay judgments of the court created by the bill in coin, and for the purpose of raising such coin directing him to issue and sell bonds of a similar character to new five per cent. bonds. Agreed to.

The bill ultimately passed—yeas 26, nays 17.

Mr. CAMERON moved that a committee of five be appointed to proceed to Arkansas, with power to fully investigate the cause of disturbance in that State, and to inquire who is the lawful Governor of that State. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

Senate adjourned at 7:15.

HOUSE.

Mr. BROMBERG endeavored to bring up the question of the Freedman's Bureau bank, but it was objected to.

Mr. HAZLETON, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Elections, called up the Yorty contested election case, and moved a resolution to refer the question of Cannon's polygamy practices to the Committee on Elections. Agreed to—yeas 127, nays 51.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Parker, of Missouri, in the chair, on the bill to amend the Passenger Steamboat law. The bill governs the question of license or registry of vessels, protection against fire, the sort of cargo they are prohibited from carrying, number and kind of boats and life preservers, &c., which they are to be provided with. It makes provision for the inspection of hulls and boilers, and for the licensing of captains, pilots, officers and engineers, and establishes rules for vessels meeting and passing other. It also provides for the sinking of States of lumber steel or iron, with letters and figures indicating the character and tonnage of vessels, and makes regulation for fog signals, &c.

After proceeding as far as the forty-second page of the bill, the committee rose.

Mr. POLAND asked leave to offer a resolution revising the disordered condition of public affairs in Arkansas, and providing for the appointment of a committee of five to send for persons and papers, to go to Arkansas to inquire whether there is in that State a condition of things which calls on the United States to exercise its warrant to guarantee to every State a Republican form of government to protect for from invasion or domestic violence.

The resolution was not received, and the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

POSSESSIONS ON THE GOLD COAST.

LONDON, May 12.—In the House of Lords to-night the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, said in accordance with the feelings of the country, the government had decided that it is impossible to abandon its possessions on the Gold Coast.

Spain.

A MINISTERIAL DIFFICULTY.

MADRID, May 12.—The *Iberia* newspaper says the difficulties in the way of the formation of a coalition ministry are insurmountable.

France.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 12.—There was a large fire last night in the Bastile Quarter. Several persons were burned to death, and about two hundred made homeless.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 12.—The National Assembly met at Versailles to-day. There was no message from President MacMahon.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—The steamships City of Brooklyn, Donan, Republic and Egypt, from New York, and Scandinavian, from Portland, have arrived out.

MOVILLE, May 12.—The steamship Columbia, from New York, has arrived.

THE ENGLISH CRICKET PROCEEDINGS.

LONDON, May 12.—Cricket matches to-day resulted as follows: Surrey 209 and 93 for account 302; Sussex, 186, 167; Ab. 187, 109½; 10 wkts, 104; new 8s, 104½; New York Central, 86; Erie, 36¾; Erie preferred, 53. Declined petroleum 11½d. Turpentine 28s 6d.

PARIS, May 12.—Rentes 60 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, May 12.—Cotton firm; middling upland 8¾d; Orleans 8¾d; sales 15,000 bales; American 8,000 bales, speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs dull; average California white wheat 9s 6d@9s 8d; Red Western 9s 4d@9s 6d; red Western spring 9s 4d@9s 5d. Receipts of wheat past three days 23,000 bushels; American 18,000. Corn 38s 9d. Peas 41s 6d.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1874.

HAVEMEYER A DISREPUTABLE MAYOR.

The *Times* reports to-day the appointment of Mr. Disbrecker as Police Commissioner, and says it seems to be the opinion that New York was never favored with so dishonest and disreputable a Mayor as we have at this moment in Havemeyer. The *World*, we observe, seems to think that he is insane, and that he would only a hypothesis which can be put forward to clear him of the charge of being one of the most unprincipled men ever known to public life in this city.

SUSPENSION IN THE NAVY YARD.

All the men employed in the construction department of the Navy Yard were suspended yesterday.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The pilgrims to Rome are arriving in this city. The aggregate sum which they have received to present to the Pope amounts to probably $300,000.

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES.

The Commissioners of Accounts have begun the investigation of the Financial Bureau of the Department of Charities, in connection with which wrong doing has been alleged.

THE PETROLEUM TRADE AND THE COOPERS.

The Produce Exchange approved the position of the employers in the petroleum trade against the Coopers' International Union. A majority of the society coopers suspended work yesterday, and to-day nearly all cooperages are closed.

A Mystery Cleared Up.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW LISBON, O., May 12, 1874.

A singular and lamentable affair was bereft of its mystery to-day. Some three weeks since Daniel Harbaugh, an old and highly respected citizen of this place, left his friends for a business of two days in Pittsburgh. He neither arrived in Pittsburgh nor could any trace of him be found. Parties and telegrams were sent in every direction without success. A paragraph was noticed in a Canton paper last Saturday, detailing an account of a man being found dead in the woods near Powhattan, Belmont county, O. A nephew proceeded thither and found him to be the missing man. The body was brought here to-day. It is supposed Mr. Harbaugh's mind was impaired by an attack of paralysis two weeks previous, which caused him to wander to this lonely spot.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE GENEVA AWARD BILL.

VOTES ON THE HOWARD TRIAL.

Close of the District Investigation.

CARELESSNESS IN HOUSE COMMITTEES

DISPERSION OF A FLEET.

MOTION ON THE ARKANSAS TROUBLE.

Senator Scott's Amendment to the Finance Bill.

SAD STATE OF REPRESENTATIVE MELLISH.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1874.

The Geneva Award Bill.

The Senate, after a discussion of about eight hours, to-day disposed of the Geneva Award bill. The contest was over the admission of insurance companies in the adjustment of claims upon the same footing as other claimants. Wm. M. Evarts and other lawyers have represented the interests of the insurance companies. On the first vote the insurance companies won, but on a subsequent vote, owing to the departure of a number of Senators, the first decision was reversed. The bill finally passed about as it passed last session, and this is in direct conflict with the House bill. It looks very much as if the general award will be but a repetition of the French spoliation claims. The action of Congress in this matter will not add much to the cause of arbitration in the eyes of Europe.

The Howard Trial.

The vote of the Howard court-martial, in the trial of General Howard, stands as follows: for acquittal, Generals Sherman, Briggs, Woods and Mills; for conviction, Generals McDowell, Getty and Pope. This does not indicate the unanimity for acquittal which has been given out by certain parties.

Close of the District Investigation.

The chairman of the District Investigation Committee to-day formally announced the close of the investigation proper, and ordered the counsel on both sides to prepare and submit their arguments in writing, which will require about a week. The evidence makes about two thousand pages of printed matter. Together the committee will examine the engineer employed by them to remeasure the work done around public buildings and reservations, and charged to the government. To-day there was a secret examination into the alleged attempt to steal papers in the District Attorney's office, and to cast the blame upon the memorialist. The prevailing sentiment in both Houses of Congress is in favor of the abolition of the present government and of the substitution of commissioners. Through all the tedious and searching investigation, there is nothing which implicates Governor Shepherd. The same, however, cannot be said of

Carelessness in Committees.

A curious evidence of the carelessness with which business is transacted in House committees was given to-day. Two years ago A bill was reported from the House Committee on Claims to pay a claim made by one S. M. Heicks, administrator of R. M. Harvey. The bill passed the House, but the Senate Committee it was considered and reported adversely. The next day Mr. Harvey turned up, protesting that he was not dead, and therefore needed no administrator, as he could take care of his claim himself.

Dispersion of a Fleet.

The last of the rebel vessels on fine fleet concentrated at Key West in anticipation of war with Spain last fall, has left for its stations or has come North and been put out of commission. The vessels coming to Baltimore in search of employment will not return to League Island or New London, where they were previously.

The Arkansas Troubles.

Senator Scott's action to-day made an attempt to hoodwink the Senate into the appointment of a committee of investigation of the Arkansas troubles. Under the practice in such cases the committee would be chairman. In view of the fact that he and Brooks have every promise of coming out of the contest second best, this is considered a very transparent proposition.

Senator Scott's Amendment

to the Finance bill, as given in these dispatches, last night, was adopted by the committee this morning, with great unanimity, and reported to-day. It is received very favorably as a compromise measure.

Representative Mellish.

of New York, who has been acting in a manner indicating insanity, is at his residence in this city, in care of physicians and friends. He was taken into custody late last night at the request of his wife. He was then raving about the city accompanied by his two little daughters, and distributing money and cigars with a very lavish hand. Failing before the *Chronicle* office he made a harangue which attracted quite a crowd of people, while his little daughter, weeping in the carriage begged him to desist. Suddenly recollecting his children he made a rush for the carriage, and was subsequently taken into custody. It is said to-day that his case is not necessarily a hopeless one, but that it is the precursor of a violent attack of illness. Mr. Mellish has been devoting a great deal of time to the finances, and it is supposed that excessive mental labor has dethroned his reason.

Senator Scott's Amendment to the Finance Bill.

The following statement, prepared by the Comptroller of the Currency, explains the workings of the amendment proposed by Senator Scott to the Finance bill, now in the hands of the committee:

The United States bonds deposited by National banks, with currency circulation, amount to $286,895,300 on the and six per cents, the yearly interest of which aggregates $21,006,748. In one year, May 1, 1875, the government would have to pay interest on the two bonds, applicable to the purchase so six per cent. bonds, and the interest on this amount would amount to $420,134 94 yearly.

In another year, May 1, 1876, the government would have $14,004,500 to pay interest for the bonds; $140,044 98 for the two per cent. interest retained, and $420,134 94 for one year's interest saved on the six per cent. bonds previously purchased—in all, $14,564,677 92 applicable to another purchase of six per cent. bonds, on which the yearly interest would be $873,880 67.

In another year, May 1, 1877, the government would have $21,006,748 00 received for the bonds; $280,089 96 for the two per cent. interest retained in two years; $420,134 94 saved for first clause of six per cent. bonds, $840,269 88, and one year's interest on the second purchase of six per cent. bonds, $873,888 67—in all, $23,000,-988 51 applicable to a third purchase of six per cent. bonds, on which the yearly interest would be $1,380,059 31.

During the next year, May 1, 1878, the government would receive for the two per cent. interest retained $420,-134 94; for three years' interest saved on the first purchase of six per cent. bonds, $1,260,403 82; for two years' interest on the second purchase of six per cent. bonds, $1,747,701 34, and for one year's interest on the third purchase of six per cent. bonds, $1,380,-059 31. Assuming that the premium on gold during the periods May, 1874, May, 1874, would average eight per cent., the foregoing would give the following results:

Coin received for three years' interest.....$21,006,784 00

Coin received for two per cent. interest.....840,269 88

Coin received for interest saved on purchases of six per cent bonds.....4,367,924 47

Total coin received.....26,214,942 35

To which add for premium at eight per cent.....2,098,797 39

$28,313,739 74

And from this sum must be deducted the three per cent. interest to be paid to banks for seven years at three per cent. per annum.....4,411,417 68

$25,418,165 08

Net gain to the government for the whole operation.....$1,954,337 46

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1874.

COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH CANADA.

There seems to be some prospect that the negotiations now going on with a view to a new treaty of commercial reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada may terminate successfully.

FIRE RECORD.

Cincinnati—$50,000.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—A fire at the corner of Fourteenth and Plum street, this afternoon, destroyed a planing mill and the stock and materials of a furniture manufactory. Total loss $50,000.

Butternuts, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 12.—A fire to-day in the village of Butternuts, Otsego county, destroyed the stores of Stockwell & Cassell, hardware; G. W. Tillie, general store; F. Blackman, furniture; H. Smith, jeweler; William Oliver, general store, and D. Gray, grocery. Half the business part of the village is in ashes.

ARKANSAS.

Brooks Still in the State House---A Quorum Nearly Formed---Brooks Telegraphs to the President.

LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—Brooks still occupies the State House and surroundings. Whether he intends to vacate or not under the President's instructions is not known. Both Houses met this morning at the Ditler building. There were eleven Senators and four Representatives present, lacking three of a quorum—one in the Senate and two in the House. It is generally conceded that there will be a quorum in both Houses to-morrow. Matters are quiet this morning. The Baxter men are jubilant at the idea of Brooks having to vacate the State House.

Brooks telegraphed to the President last night, saying that to disband his troops at the present time under no other assurance than is contained in the President's telegram would result in the assassination, not only of the Judges of the Supreme Court, but of many of his friends, and especially the colored men, who have been guilty of no crime, save fidelity to law and order. He will hold his troops together for the purpose of protecting the citizens of the State, who believe the expression of the will of the people at the ballot box should be enforced, and for the protection of those who stand by the Constitution, laws and adjudication of the courts of the country.

CONSIDERABLE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—FIGHTING IN THE STREETS—SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED—FEDERAL FORCES INTERFERE—INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

LITTLE ROCK, May 12.—This evening about three o'clock the Brooksites moved a company of infantry out in the rear of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad depot, with the view of stopping some recruits coming to Baxter from the South on the four o'clock train. Soon after this, General King White moved out with three companies of infantry and one company of cavalry, and drove in the Brooksites. He encountered them in the rear of the penitentiary, and after sharp firing drove them into the building. About this time two hundred reinforcements were started to the Brooksites from the State House. The Baxterites observing this movement, General W. D. Blocher was sent with two companies of infantry to reinforce White. He marched up Scott and Fifth streets to Arch street, where he encountered a company of Brooksites and had a sharp fight, driving them back to the main body and then falling back himself two squares, where he was

The Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.

IT IS intimated that the recent indisposition of Secretary RICHARDSON has left his mind in a weakened condition. Still it does not seem to make much difference with him.

QUITE a number of Eastern papers are in sore travail as to what shall be done with Senator SCHURZ after the expiration of his present term of service. We guess they had better let the people of Missouri settle the matter.

THE paper trade of Boston appears to be declining. In April value of paper exports fell off in amounting to only $8,326,367, against $3,667,854 for the corresponding month last year. But Philadelphia still continues to strike forwards.

THE administration has acted wisely and properly in throwing the responsibility of a final settlement of the Arkansas muddle upon the legislature of that State. Only a judicial question is to which the Executive can properly be called upon to act. Legislative and political questions belong to the people.

We learn that the bill which recently passed the House providing for a commission to investigate railway freights now pending in the Senate, will probably be amended so as to exclude it from consideration. It will be rejected by that body on constitutional grounds. Nothing can be done by Congress in the matter for this session.

THE children of darkness are said to be wiser in their generation than the children of light. BERTRAM, YOUNG & Co., of Chicago, actually do not propose to ship grain, cotton, cattle and provisions to Europe, but to buy such articles as they require for their own use.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DIMMICK, in response to inquiry on the subject, says it is his opinion that no election for Controller can be held in any county until November, 1875, and that the present incumbent will hold over until the first Monday of March, 1875.

THE overflow in the Lower Mississippi valley has diminished the cotton receipts, which aggregate for last week only 24,000 bales, against 44,000 for the corresponding week last year, and 46,500 bales for that week in the great crop year of 1870-71. The exports for the week from all the ports amounted to 30,000 bales. The crop receipts are now 3,577,000 bales, against 3,-226,000 to the corresponding date of last year, and 3,669,000 bales in 1871.

COMMENTING on the report which comes from Texas that a number of large woolen factories are about to be erected in that State, the St. Louis *Republican* says: "If this is as it should be. We need manufacture at home and quit importing to the extent that now prevails." Yes, and now, please enlighten us as to the particular manner in which the adoption of your vaunted free trade theories are going to be made conducive to those desirable ends?

WE ARE sorry that Missouri is growing jealous of Pemsylvania. If St. Louis is so very anxious to become the rival of Chester, in this State, in shipbuilding, let her commence operations at once. It, as is claimed, that city, of all others in the country, enjoys peculiar advantages for the development of this special branch of industry, why does she not proceed to utilize them, instead of pouting over the success of rival localities in other parts of the Union? Or does she want Pittsburg?

THE Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes us with an abstract of his latest monthly report, now in press, containing the statistics of our foreign trade for the month of January, 1874, and for the seven months ended the same, compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year. Allowing for the difference in the warehouse account, the exports for the seven months ending January 31, last year, exceeded the imports by $31,408,536, while the seven months ending January 31, last year, the imports exceeded the exports by $35,320,877. Of the total value of merchandise exported during the seven months ending January, 74.3 per cent was carried in foreign vessels, as compared with 73.6 per cent for the corresponding months of 1873-4.

TO-DAY the delegates from the United States Labor Party from Connecticut will convene in convention at Hartford, when the Democratic members of the Legislature holding their nominating conventions this evening. Leading members of the party from all parts of the State are already on the ground, and the excitement is quite intense. The real struggle appears to be between Congressman BARNUM and WM. H. BARNUM, a member of the State Legislature, both of them democrats of the old Bourbon stripe. Governor INGERSOLL stands no chance of election, except by compromise candidate. A little while ago the Democracy of the Wooden Nutmeg State were fondly anxious to see Massachusetts rise above mere partisanship, and elect ADAMS to fill the SUMNER vacancy. But it is not exceedingly whether they will now put their own prescription.

THE editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in a letter from Washington to his paper, says: "It is now believed in Washington, secretly and by the coolest-headed men, that GRANT means a third term, and that he does not recognize the word 'no,' adding to this his opinion that the President is even cherishing more imperial desires, and inquiring whether a new dynasty, and who?" Easily answered in the first place, by plain, hard, practical common-sense, to say nothing of his patriotism and freedom from treasonable ambition—and, in the second place, if the first should not suffice—the people. This is a government of the many, by the many, for the many, and the people propose to keep it so. We believe that these third term hints and innendoes which are beginning to crop out in various quarters are made with mischievous intentions.

STANLEY'S new book on Africa, recently published in London, which embraces accounts of the two expeditions to Magdala and Coomassie, is receiving the strongest encomiums of the English press. It is now discovered that he writes in a brisk and characteristic style, full of picturesqueness and vivacity," which is certainly very different from the verdict generally pronounced upon his former literary effort. Probably the reviewers are just as honest now as they were then., There was a vast amount of skepticism respecting STANLEY and his reputed doings, and Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, the President of the Royal Geographical Society, openly doubted his claim to be called the discoverer of LIVINGSTONE. He has since had his revenge, however, and the only fear now is that, in their anxiety to do him justice, the reviewers will overdo the thing, and represent him a much greater man than he really is.

THE subject of woman suffrage is expected to engage the attention of the British Parliament at an early date, and a lively debate is anticipated. What awakens most interest in the subject at present is the circumstance that the bill to be considered soon after the recess was not offered by Mr. JACOB BRIGHT or Prof. FAWCETT, or any other of the well-known champions of the cause, but by Mr. FORSYTH, who is a prominent member of the Conservative party. Though the bill is not such a measure as would satisfy the friends of women's rights, merely investing certain unmarried and widowed women, owners of real estate, with the privilege of voting, it is nevertheless regarded in England as involving the great principle in contention, and its adoption would be an important step towards the consummation of the reform. Another circumstance which imparts interest to the prospective discussion is Mr. DISRAELI's ambiguous position *anent* the subject. The great Israelite, on at least one public occasion, intimated that he regarded the claims of women to vote with favor, and after their wont, the more enthusiastic champions of the cause have made rather more of the kindly words than either grammar or dictionary warrants. Mr. WARD HUNT, another mighty man among the Conservatives, is avowedly in favor of the enfranchisement of women. Hence a quite prevalent hope, it seems, among those of the enslaved modest of the nation who are not content with their bonds, that, when Mr. FORSYTH's bill shall be taken up for debate, it will be supported by the Cabinet. This, however, is unlikely. To the indifferent and the hostile the chief interest of the debate turns upon the question whether or to the cause shall have recovered him a much stronger man than he really is.

TO-DAY the delegates from the United States Labor Party from Connecticut will convene in convention at Hartford, when the Democratic members of the Legislature holding their nominating conventions this evening. Leading members of the party from all parts of the State are already on the ground, and the excitement is quite intense. The real struggle appears to be between Congressman BARNUM and WM. H. BARNUM, a member of the State Legislature, both of them democrats of the old Bourbons. Governor INGERSOLL stands no chance of election, except by compromise candidate. A little while ago the Democracy of the Wooden Nutmeg State were fondly anxious to see Massachusetts rise above mere partisanship, and elect ADAMS to fill the SUMNER vacancy. But it is not exceedingly whether they will now put their own prescription.

A CORRESPONDENT says: "You never see a young girl in Nevada and her mother in tulle, except they are an American mother and daughter, and I never saw a French woman dressed in tulle but looked like a poodle dog's back. Vanity without common sense has made more frights in looks among American women than their Creator is accountable for, and nowadays, when fashion says so, a pugnacious nose is excusable in not being at least presentable. But so long as the word 'stylish' supersedes all others in our vocabulary, and so long as 'oddity' is the synonym of style, I suppose those of us who are neither the one or the other can only fold our hands and wait for our turn."

INSTRUCTIVE INSTRUCTIONS.

One of the most eloquent and generally effective assaults yet made upon the character of BISMARCK was a lecture delivered in New York and in other places about a year ago, by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charleston. The Bishop is always eloquent, and the assault referred to was powerful because its invective seemed to rest upon solid, historical grounds. The Bishop charged and assigned reasons which made the allegation look at least plausible, that BISMARCK, an uncompromising enemy of the Catholic Church, had deliberately planned and systematically brought about the conflict between it and the government in Germany, and his exertions towards that end during the sessions of the Vatican Council were alluded to as being well known. By the Ultramontane party in Europe this charge has been repeated continually, so often and confidently, indeed, that probably a majority of Protestants even have believed that the charge must have some foundation in fact. At length BISMARCK has caused or permitted the publication of the letters of instruction from time to time addressed by him to Count ARNIM, Prussian representative at Rome, while the Council was sitting. The documents are left to speak for themselves without note or comment, and they make nothing else so clear as their author's desire to avoid the struggle which has occurred, and to maintain the old standing agreeable relations between the Prussian government and the Church of Rome.

Some readers will remember that the German Bishops in the Council strongly opposed the proposed decree of infallibility as certain, if adopted, to cause disagreeable complications with civil governments. In his letters BISMARCK confesses cheerful hopes concerning the effect of their opposition, commends their courage, and offers them whatever moral support expressed approval of their position may afford, but direct action or interference on the part of the State is, he says, out of the question, in the absence of any practical collision between the two powers. He even refused to unite with the representative of Catholic Bavaria in remonstrating against the purpose of the Council. "For Prussia," he says, "constitutionality and politically there is only one standpoint, that of the entire freedom of the church in matters ecclesiastical and of its absolute exclusion from encroachment upon the domain of the State (staatliche Gebiet)."

When BISMARCK thus wrote he defined the position of all or nearly all the German Bishops as well as his own. They manfully and powerfully combated the revolutionary decree as being flatly inconsistent with the position, and therefore as involving and making inevitable, the struggle which has since taken place. But their courage gave way under the pressure of surrounding influences. Though a few of them, we believe, voted against the new dogma, and others refused to vote at all, either for or against it, they all at last accepted the decision of the Council.

While these documents, these letters of instruction written to Count ARNIM in 1870, prove that BISMARCK made a great mistake in relying, as he did, upon the firmness of the Bishops, they show conclusively the good will towards their church at that time felt by him, and leave no doubt in any candid mind that the unhappy conflict in which he figures so conspicuously was forced upon him.

AT MONTGOMERY, Alabama, those who lately went out to strew flowers on the graves of the dead soldiers of the Confederacy were remined by Major JONES, who fought on the same side, that by the war incurable wounds had been inflicted upon the domestic life of the North also; that in the North also there are many hearts which still bleed in memory of the bereavement and desolation the war had brought upon them, but that there also all hatred and enmity against the brave men who caused the suffering have ceased to burn. Doubtless the saying is true, and the fact that such utterances as those of Major JONES and General LAMAR command so much assent in the South and so much admiration in the North is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. After making all due allowance for the undying resentment of individuals and for the disturbing influence of a few aged survivors of the conflict in the South, there is no room for doubt that in the course of a few years more the reconciliation of the two divisions of the Union will be complete. It is already evident that Mr. SUMNER's famous resolution was simply premature, assuming that a change of feeling, which was rapidly taking place, had already been accomplished. Nothing is more certain than that, if next year or next month, the armies of the Republic should be marshalled for defense against a foreign enemy, the battle flags would contain no record of Northern victories or Southern defeats. If South and North soldiers were to march and fight in a common cause, common sense as well as common decency and common feeling would forbid any such obtrusion of past differences to disturb actual harmony. In withholding a triumph from the victors in civil strife, the Romans were moved by the dictates of practical wisdom and sound policy. It does not follow, however, that Northern people are called upon either to forget or to affect to forget the civil war or the men who died to maintain the Union. On the contrary, they are bound to cherish the memory of both. Even the battered battle-flags they may wisely preserve, and congratulate themselves on their possession. But they are to be kept as the relics of a time of dire calamity and suffering to the State, in which the possessors or their forefathers acted nobly in the cause of their country. And no doubt the time will come when throughout the Republic there shall be no difference of opinion or feeling as to the meritorious character of their conduct.

TO-DAY the third annual session of the National Prison Reform Association begins at St. Louis. The session will be one of the most important ever held by the society, and the questions which it proposes to discuss are of vital interest to every community. The papers to be read will cover the entire field embraced within the scope of the society's labors; and from the ability, character and studies of the writers, whose names have already been published in the COMMERCIAL, they can hardly fail to be able and exhaustive documents. The reading of each report will be followed by a discussion that will range over all the points embraced in it. The Congress will be composed of governors of States, annual and life members of the association, judges of criminal courts, officers of prisons, juvenile reformatories, and preventive institutions, members of the managing boards of such establishments, commissioners and chiefs of police, secretaries and members of boards of State charities, prison societies, and social science associations, members of permanent and special prison commissions, and other persons who, although not included in the above classes, are, nevertheless, specially versed in penitentiary science and interested in prison reform. The following named gentlemen have been appointed delegates from this State: Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, GEORGE R. WHITE, HENRY CORDIER, THEODORE H. NEVIN and Rev. J. S. MILLIGAN, of our own city; from Philadelphia, JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, JOHN M. MORRIS and RICHARD VAUX; with MARLON H. DICKERSON and H. DILLER LUTHER, of Reading.

THE petroleum districts of Burmah are said to have yielded oil for over two thousand years, but they have only of late years been worked to anything like their capacity. The demand for petroleum has been very great since the discovery of the oil wells of this State, and the use of petroleum products by enterprising Americans in nearly all kinds of industry, and this demand has created a well in Burmah. In one district there are 450 wells, varying in depth from 160 to 210 feet, and in the other about seventy, of from sixty to eighty feet in depth. The most of them are new, and others are being added daily. Around the recently dug wells the out-throw consists of blue clay, accompanied with calcareous filaments, and sometimes with bituminous slate.

A NEGRO boy was drowned in Stoner creek, near Paris, Ky., the other day, and the *Kentuckian* gives the following extraordinary account of the finding of the body: "Search was made for the body, but it was not found until one o'clock Monday. Hooks and drags had been used without effect, when some one appeared among the searchers, and told them to throw in a bundle of oats. A bundle was procured, thrown in where the accident occurred, floated a few feet, stopped and commenced spinning around, the roots of the oats seemed to be sucked downward. The men went to the place, and found the body immediately under the oats. This is a novel way of finding drowned bodies, but a gentleman who assisted in recovering the body gave the above account, which he assures us is strictly true."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Those "three persons" yet remain—Richardson, Sawyer and Banfield.

A grand convocation of Knights Templar of this State is now in session at Bellefonte.

We shall have our Centennial—that grand golden wedding of Liberty and Democracy—yet.

This is anniversary week in New York; but the attendance is meagre and the interest lukewarm.

The bill just introduced in Congress to "define a gross of matches" has nothing to do with matrimony.

Kentucky raised ten thousand tons of hemp last year, and yet its Ku-Klux murderers go unhung.

Boston has contributed $43,207 to the Louisiana relief fund. What Pittsburgh has given is nothing to nobody.

Operations have just been suspended at three of the most important coal mines in Allegheny county, Maryland.

Dana, of the New York *Sun*, is the premium slanderer of America. There is a sort of Satanic grandeur about his calumnies.

You don't say you smoke a cigar now. You cremate it. And when you want a light you politely request the favor of a little cremation.

Everything that Midas touched was turned to gold. In these days, touch a man with gold and he'll turn into pretty nearly anything.

Growth. Last year the exports of Philadelphia amounted to $29,644,186, and the imports to $29,186,925, the excess of exports having been $446,261.

Brooks and Baxter are both members and pew-holders in the same Methodist church in Little Rock. Both, also, have fallen from grace together.

The recent warm, copious and widely-distributed rains in California will prove of vast benefit to the farmers. It is thought that the wheat crop will be enormous.

"Senator Schurz wrote two-thirds of his Boston oration on Sumner in two days."—*Philadelphia Press.*

And made nothing of it.

Senator Schurz seems to be terribly afflicted with the gross delusion that public affairs cannot possibly be administered properly unless he keeps them in charge.

The first breach of promise case which has ever occurred in reconstructed South Carolina was terminated last Monday by the marriage of the plaintiff and defendant.

New York papers complain that real estate is staggering under the weight which is piled upon it. Result of the systematic robbery practiced upon the people of that city by the Tammany thieves.

An English shipbuilder, now in this country, thinks that the growing facilities of the United States for this business will continually draw to it the enterprise and capital now invested in Europe.

The United States Supreme Court has affirmed the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Massachusetts in favor of the verity of the renewal of the Goodyear patent for vulcanized plates.

The current number of the *Penn Monthly* contains an elaborate discussion of the methods of valuation of real estate for taxation, which presents in an excellent form the result of much study of the subject.

It has recently been judicially decided that a verbal renewal of insurance, in which no premium money was paid, and the agent merely said, "consider yourself insured," is not a legal insurance. This is important.

A St. Louis paper admits that the water of that city is impure, and "rarely fails to bring on sickness when its use is continued. Still it is a healthy city, and a very healthy community. Suggestive!

The French authorities should secure Longwood House, formerly the residence of Napoleon Bonaparte, which is now for lease, and convert it into a hospital for the aspirants to the supreme power in France.

An Indiana farmer has a dog that sees ghosts. The animal will suddenly start from sleep and make a fierce attack upon some invisible foe, frequently following it around the house, growling and barking terribly.

The next inauguration day, March 4, 1877, falls on Sunday, so that the presiding officer of the Senate *pro. tem.* will be President of the United States from Sunday midnight till Monday at the hour on which the President is sworn in.

PERSONAL.

A prospective mother-in-law up in Maine recently joined issue with a young man who declined to fulfil his marriage engagement with her daughter. When she got through with him, *there were no longer any breeches of promise.*

At the conference of Catholic Archbishops in Cincinnati, last week, it was decided that Philadelphia, Boston, Peoria, Santa Fe and Milwaukee be made Arch-Episcopal Sees, if the Pope approves. The result of the conference has been sent to Rome.

The Hartford *Courant* explains that the accuser of Dr. Swing in Chicago is not the Rev. Dr. Patton, formerly of that city, but a Prof. Patton, a young Irishman from Princeton, who seems to think it fitting bent upon him to drive the theological stakes and draw the lines in the West, and who is gaining thereby more notoriety than reputation.

A Southern paper says that General Forrest, "the brilliant Confederate cavalry leader," is now engaged in hauling wood to Memphis, driving the team himself, and adds: "Forrest is no less a nobleman in his new occupation than he was when he gallantly charging at the head of his troops in battle." Forrest's new occupation is a good deal better than that at Fort Pillow.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* claims for Oliver Evans, an American, the honor generally given to Robert Stephenson, the English engineer, of having invented the tubular system of steam boilers. He claims that Oliver Evans' engine is the only one adapted to steam traveling, and that the railway system of the present day is the result of the execution of Oliver Evans' plan. In 1839 the *Mechanics' Magazine*, published in London, acknowledged the claim of Evans.

A hero of the Jim Bludso type was developed by the conflagration of a temporary engine-house on the New York Central Railroad, near Buffalo. A valuable locomotive stood inside the burning shed, with steam up, awaiting the approach of the flames. Suddenly there sprang one William Golden from the crowd, and supported by two valiant comrades, he plunged into the flames, boarded the locomotive, and set the wheels in motion, just in time to save the object of his devotion from the surrounding fire.

A recent remarkable suicide is attracting much attention at the South. Last winter a beautiful and accomplished young lady reigned as the belle of New Orleans, and captivated by her charms a young clerk and a wealthy merchant. Society believed that the young man had won the maiden's heart, but it was soon found that she accepted the hand of the merchant, and they were recently married. The rejected lover attended the wedding, and after the ceremony the groom and a few friends gathered to drink a parting toast. At that moment the young man entered, approached the groom, and felled him to the floor. A duel was forthwith arranged, and the young man was in the act of thrusting his foil through the man's throat, when the bride rushed in, threw herself between the combatants, and begged her husband's life from his rival's hands. The young man threw his foil upon the floor, and the next morning he was found in his room with a bullet lodged in his brain.

From private sources we have just received intelligence of the decease, on the 19th of last April, of one of the oldest, foremost and ablest editors and publishers of England—William Fleet, Esq., of the Brighton *Herald*, at the ripe age of eighty-seven years. The main features of Mr. Fleet's life-long journalistic career were sympathy with, and love for, freedom and humanity. He gave his first impulse to not a few noble political and social reformatory movements in Great Britain, and he lived to witness the triumphant success of many of the broad, liberalizing principles to whose advocacy he had devoted so many years of his life. He was the first to find gold in the mud of the English *pollitol*, and among the ablest and most courageous of those who helped to transform it into the coinage of manhood suffrage. The earliest crude literary efforts of the writer of this tribute were published in his paper, and he trusts never to forget the innumerable helpingnesses extended to him by the veteran journalist, in the callow days of his boyhood. Peace be to his ashes!

MEDICAL.

NO MEDICINE GIVEN

Except in those cases where, on examination, it may be found necessary to prescribe certain Blood Remedies, which, combined with my peculiar Magnetic Operation, accelerates a perfect and radical cure.

Dr. WARREN

Practical Physician,

FOR

Chronic Diseases,

Late of Montreal, Chicago, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Hartford, and Springfield, Mass., has engaged

MASONIC HALL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Where he will publicly Lecture and Heal the Sick Poor Free of Charge, "without money and without price."

From 10 1-2 Until 12 O'Clock Each Morning, Sundays Excepted,

For About 30 Days, Commencing

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 11,

ALSO TAKEN PARLORS AT THE

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

WOOD STREET,

Where he will remain until about the 10th of June, where those who are able and willing to pay may come, from 2 P. M. until 8 P. M., each day. Sunday is reserved at the Hotel for those unable to call during the week.

The Public are Invited to Witness the Wonderful Cures Performed in the Hall.

NO MEDICINE GIVEN!
No Surgical Operations Performed!
Chronic Diseases Cured!
Acute Pain Instantly Relieved!

The Lame Walk!
The Blind See!
The Deaf Hear!

Over 200,000 Patients Treated in Ten Years.

Dr. Warren's Practice

Is mostly diseases of a Chronic nature, and cases given up as incurable. His treatment is peculiar to himself, although there have been men in all ages who have had some magnetic power over the diseases of the mind and body. Some call it the "GIFT OF HEALING," yet few have possessed it to such an extent over nearly all diseases and persons. It is a life and vitality passed from a strong, healthy body to a weak one, that restores the lost or unequal circulation of the vital or nervous fluid. So powerful is this influence, that persons who have for many years suffered from diseases which have been pronounced incurable, and to whom medicine has been administered with no good effect, have been restored to health in an incredibly short space of time. It will not restore a lost member of the body, or perform other impossibilities, but it will always relieve pain, from whatever cause. The practice is based upon the most strict principles of science; there is nothing miraculous or supernatural about it; it is in harmony with all Natural Laws. Many eminent physicians of other practices not only acknowledge this power, but receive the treatment for themselves and families, as well as advise it to their patients.

By this treatment it takes but a few minutes for inveterate cases of almost any curable chronic disease; and so sure is the effect that but few diseases require a second treatment. Cancer, Tumor, Erysipelas, Deafness, Broken Bones, Dislocation, Bad Curvature of the Spine, and Suppurating Tumors.

The diseases which yield most readily to the curative agency of this method, as practiced by us, are:

Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Angina, Pectoris, Catarrh, Loss of Voice, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Liver Diseases, all kinds of Sexual Weakness, Diabetes, Headache, Nervous Diseases of the Heart, Eruptive Diseases, Convulsions, Hysteria, Neuralgia, Tetash, Congestion of Spleen, Irritation, Stomach, Diseases of Kidneys, Ulceration and Displacement of the Womb, Morbid Appetite, Wakefulness, General Debility, Nervous Depression, Weak Spine, Difficult Breathing with Pain in the Lungs, Weak and Sore Eyes of Every description, Discharges from the Ears, Noises in the Head, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Stuttering, etc.

DR. WARREN has, in connection with his peculiar treatment, discovered a specific for that terrible disease, *Epilepsy*, which particularly invites those afflicted with the spasms.

Paralysis, Consumption and General Dropsy are also treated successfully with this treatment. Patients afflicted with these have rarely been restored; they are the ones who have been benefited.

Deafness, when dependent upon the destruction of the Tympanum and Total Blindness, dependent upon Paralysis of Optic Nerve, are, in most cases, incurable.

Read the Following Affidavits.

REMARKABLE CURE.—This is to certify that I have not spoken one word above a whisper since 7 years ago last August, until I came to the rooms of Dr. Warren, at Mansfield House, in the city of Hartford, when, by one treatment, not exceeding one minute, by the Doctor, my voice is perfectly restored.

MRS. ROBERT A. MITCHELL,
Portland, Conn.

Dr. W. B. FOWLER, 132 Broadway, Cincinnati, diminution of vision, cataract, tremulous iris, pain relieved and sight restored.

CHRISTIAN RUDEMEISTER, 300 Columbia street, Newport, Ky. Dyspepsia of three years' standing, completely cured by one operation and prescription.

ROBERT S. COLEMAN, 121 East Third street, Cincinnati. Neuralgic pains of the whole system, with constant pain, interrupting sleep and impairing the general health. Completely cured by four magnetic treatments.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, corner Fifteenth and Plum streets, Cincinnati. Asthma, with pain and spasmodic, difficult breathing, of ten years' standing. Two treatments and one package of Dr. Warren's Blue Asthma Powder perfected a cure in this case.

ANTONY H. HUMMLER, 74 Pearl street, Cincinnati. Dyspepsia and Heart Disease. Great pain in region of heart; relieved at once. Constipation relieved at once. Sour stomach and distress after eating relieved at once. Weakness and loss of appetite relieved at once. Mr. Hummler purchased the magnetic treatments, and Dr. Warren's Magnetic remedies for dyspepsia, and is perfectly cured.

HENRY SAUERBERRY, 253 Central avenue, Newport, Ky. Liver complaint, loss of appetite, pain in side, dizziness, headache, foul breath and bad taste in mouth, constipation, sleepless nights, fatigue on least exertion, with palpitation of heart, all cured; two treatments.

EPILEPSY AND EPILEPTIFORM CONVULSIONS.—REFER to Mrs. Amos Ray, 23 Paul street, Newport, Ky.; Henry Reichman, 28 Mansfield street, Cincinnati; Wm. Marsh, 829 John street, Cincinnati.

Miss MINNIE DRUGE, No. 18 Mansfield street, Cincinnati. Convulsions every night for 13 months; great pain in each convulsion. These convulsions were arrested by magnetic treatment instantaneously at the time in the night when they were at their greatest intensity, and have not returned; she is rapidly recovering her former health and strength.

CHARLES THURBER, brewer, 1214 Central avenue, Cincinnati. Tape worm 28 feet 10 inches long. Removed by Dr. M. Warren's Tape Worm Specific in 2 hours and 10 minutes, and no detention from business.

JOSEPH CLAUTICE, fits and pain in the head—residence on Madison street, near Dalta, Baltimore. Suffered for a long time; pain and dullness instantly relieved, and fits cured.

Mrs. SUSAN CARROLL, 85 Camden street, Baltimore. Entirely deaf in one ear for 13 years, and hearing but indifferently in the other. Perfectly cured by two treatments. Call and see her at her residence.

Mrs. A. C. DURFEE, Vine street, Philadelphia. Nervous depression, uterine discharges, and, in fact, a complete uterine disorganization. Completely cured by one operation.

FRANCIS M. HILL, 420 Eutaw street, Baltimore. White swelling. Was completely cured in four weeks by the healing power of Dr. Warren.

Miss PHEBE A. JACKSON, Baltimore street, *Long Digestly*. Found a humiliated after one treatment.

FRANCIS HOBEN, residence 102 Canal street, Baltimore. Little son lame; had not walked without crutches for three years, nor been able to bend his knee—after one treatment took his crutch under his shoulder and ran across the floor at the Maryland Institute to force an audience of fifteen hundred people, and is now perfectly well. May be referred to.

Mrs. J. L. LOWELL, 43 Calvert street, Baltimore. Difficulty of the heart, shortness of breathing, etc. Cured in five minutes. Will reply.

GEORGE BROWN, 21 Ogston street (child) *spinal difficulty*. Greatly relieved by one treatment; by three treatments cured.

LAURA STORMS, 16 Conrad street, Baltimore. Deafness, eighteen years. Hearing perfectly restored by one treatment at the Maryland Institute. May be referred to.

ELIZABETH ANDERSON, residence 237 Ensor street, Baltimore. Rheumatism, sixteen years. Unable to raise her hands to her head to comb her hair. After one treatment was perfectly cured.

CHARLES VAN CAMP, 791 Walnut street, Cincinnati. Nervous Depression, Seminal Weakness. Cured by one treatment. Prescription given in all such cases.

Mrs. JOHN WENTWORTH, 1262 Sixth street, Cincinnati. Complete Uterine Disorganization, removed supporter. One treatment; completely cured.

ELLEN KAFFERLY, 99 Race street, Cincinnati. Stuttering. Cured by three treatments.

EZRA T. WELLS, 33 Liberty street, Cincinnati. Weak Eyes, Pain in the Head, and Kidney Complaint. Two treatments and prescription. Cured.

DR. WARREN has discovered a sure remedy for Tape Worms. If the Worm, with head, be not removed in 6 hours, fee will be refunded.

Letters of inquiry are frequent. I cannot tell as to the probability of success until I see the patient. Letters of inquiry must contain stamp.

P. S.—I will say, for the benefit of those who intend to call on me during my stay in the city, to not delay for the last moments. My rooms are then so thronged that it is almost impossible to treat all who come.

Patients will pay in proportion to property. No charge will be made for second treatment when it is found necessary. Consultation free.

For recent cases in the city, see daily papers; also call at the hall, where I heal the sick publicly and free of charge.

Admittance to the Hall, FREE.

Ladies can call at the Ladies' Entrance to the Hotel, Third avenue.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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FAMILY MEDICINES.

BELFAST GINGER ALE

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

Ginger Ale, a Summer Drink, the best, mildest and most effectual remedy known for any Disorder of the

STOMACH OR BOWELS.

BELFAST GINGER ALE.

Ten Gross just received of the Belfast Ginger Ale. Genuine only to be had at the Drug and Family Medicine Depot of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Cor. Penn Ave. and Sixth Street.

CANDIDATES.

FOR STATE SENATE, FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT—

MILES S. HUMPHREYS,

Subject to decision of the Republican Nominating Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY—

WM. C. SMYTHE,

Subject to the decision of the Republicans of Allegheny City.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—

E. A. MONTOOTH,

Subject to decision of Republican County Convention.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY—

JOHN S. ROBB,

Subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and SAMUEL B. FRENCH, in the manufacture of Fire Brick, under the firm of

FRENCH & QUAY,

Having been dissolved by the death of Captain FRENCH, all claims against said firm will be presented, properly authenticated, for settlement; and all persons indebted thereto will make payment to me, at Beaver, Pa.

M. S. QUAY.

JOSEPH R. HARRAH, Attorney.

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

Silk and Cloth Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

Hat House

151 WOOD ST.

PAPERS.

For the Dry Goods Trade,
For the Hardware Trade,
For the Grocery Trade,
For the Glass Trade,
For the Druggist Trade,
For the Butcher Trade,
For the Building Trade,
For Canvassing Hams,
For Lining Houses,
For Roofing Houses,
For Roasted Coffee.
Paper Bags, Printing and Tea Papers.
Roofing Cement, Saturated Felt.

APER

S.

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,

NWF 32 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHAUTAUQUA

LAKE ICE CO.,

Office, Twentieth and Railroad Streets.

PRICE LIST FOR 1874.

8 lbs per day, 7 del. $1 00, 6 del. $ 90
10 lbs per day, 7 del. $1 30, 6 del. 1 20
15 lbs per day, 7 del. $1 75, 6 del. 1 55
20 lbs per day, 7 deliveries per week 2 50
25 lbs per day, 7 deliveries per week 3 00
30 lbs per day, 7 deliveries per week 3 50
40 to 100 lbs per day, by cwt. 3 50
100 to 500 lbs per day, by cwt. 1 25

A liberal reduction on larger quantities. Orders must be in writing. By order of the Board.

A. HERSPERGER, Superintendent.

ALEX. McFARLAND,

(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.)

NOW WITH

Charles Terheyden,

130 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign

DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.

NWF

I. W. GRUBBS,

Wholesale Dealer in

COAL AND NUT COAL,

OFFICE, 119 WATER STREET.

Special attention given to the supply of ROLLING MILLS, BY RIVER, IN FLATS.

STEREOSCOPIC AND LARGE VIEWS

OF PHILADELPHIA AND VICINITY.

PUBLISHED FOR THE TRADE BY

R. NEWELL & SON,

636 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Catalogues of Views furnished on application. ws

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—THE undersigned have been appointed Administrators of the Estate of Col. WILLIAM PHILLIPS, deceased. All persons indebted to said Estate or having claims against the same, will please apply for settlement at the office of GEO. SHIRAS, JR., No. 66 Grant street.

R. B. PHILLIPS,
J. PATTON,
W. A. TOMLINSON.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS,

GRAND UNION HOTEL

BRESLIN, PURCELL & CO., PROPRIETORS.

Will open June 1st, at popular prices; $21 per week for June; $28 per week for July and August.

Rooms can be engaged at the Metropolitan Hotel or Gilsey House, New York City.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE,

59 Market Street.

New Dress Goods.

Black Silks,
Mohairs,
Alpacas,
Cashmeres,
Velours,
Pongees,
Japanese Cloths.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

New Dress Goods,

NOW IN STOCK.

NEW STOCK

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS.

James Caldwell & Co.

Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth inspection.

BLACK ALPACAS

Mohair Lustres and Brilliantеens,

BLACK WOOL DELAINES,

TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES.
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.

A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy Dress Goods,

COMPRISING

ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.

BLACK SILKS,

PLAIN SILKS,

STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS

In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Chintzes, Prints and Percales,

Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,

Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS AND JEANS.

James Caldwell & Co.,

118 and 120

Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW

Spring Goods

JUST OPENING,

At Very Low Prices.

SPRING PRINTS,

In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.

Spring Chintzes,

In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.

LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,

The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.

MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS

In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.

New Goods Opening Every Day.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,

AND

26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

FANCY SUITINGS,

A GREAT VARIETY

AT

HENRY SMITH & SONS,

98 WYLIE AVE.

C. A. MUHLANBRING,

Draper and Fashionable Tailor,

Has Removed to No. 28 FIFTH AVENUE,

Second Floor, Entrance No. 26.

A very fine stock and elegant assortment of the latest Spring Styles of Goods

Opened this week

All orders promptly filled; Garments made in the most fashionable style, unequalled for cut, perfect in fit, and thoroughly made.

Prices: Frock Coats, $20

A. A. McCARTY,

BROKER,

No. 64 Fourth Avenue.

WANTED,

MORTGAGES

FOR TWO OR THREE YEARS.

MWF

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1874.

Referring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the liability of banks paying checks that have been raised in amount, lately published in these columns, a correspondent asks us what would have been the probable decision had the bank on which the check was drawn given a written certification instead of a verbal one. It will be remembered that the principle laid down was that a bank paying a raised check could recover back the money so paid for want of consideration.

The suppositious case which our correspondent brings up was suggested by the counsel in the case above referred to, and was thus disposed of by the court:

"We are relieved also by an attentive consideration of the instructions given by the court, from a very grave question much discussed by counsel in this court, that is, whether a verbal statement by the proper officer to certify checks that the one presented is good, is, or is not, the equivalent of a written certification of the check in the usual manner."

The court below, in considering this question, says:

"A verbal certification of a check is equally valid with a written certification, and constitutes a contract obligatory on the party giving the certification, the consideration of which is the property parted with by the party receiving the certification on the faith of the certification."

While quoting this opinion of the Circuit Court the Supreme Court is careful to say that "We do not propose to decide here what would have been the legal effect in the present case if the bank officer had, under precisely these circumstances, been requested to indorse the check as good and had done so, affixing his name or his initials in the ordinary way."

Yet the opinion of the Court can be inferred from the remark that the highest courts in this country have *regretted* the decisions which gave original sanction to the proposition that a verbal acceptance or promise to accept is equivalent to a written acceptance.

This decision recalls one made by the Supreme Court of California some months ago, and which it was held that a bank having paid a raised check, it could recover the money thus paid if, as it discovered its mistake, it made immediate demand on the party to whom the check was paid, no matter how long after payment the discovery was made.

These two decisions are very similar and announced to banks that they shall not suffer for any negligence or error on their part in paying checks, and to the business community that whoever is unfortunate enough to negotiate an altered check must make good the loss whenever discovered, even though the discovery should be weeks and months after the transaction.

—The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* has the following statement of the currency question, as viewed from a Southern standpoint:

The money power of the country is located in the New England and Middle States, and the people of those States are naturally loth to see it depart from them, and for this reason oppose all projects that have for their object the cheapening of money. They contend that there is already money enough in the country. Let us see, therefore, how the amount of money in that portion of the country in which we are specially interested compares with that in other sections.

The average amount of circulation to each person in the countries and States named below is as follows:

France	$34 62
Germany	24 28
England	24 28
Virginia	3 29
North Carolina	1 71
Rhode Island	61 59
Maine	40 40
Massachusetts	33 48
Connecticut	31 68
New England States	31 68
Southern States	2 91
Western States	7 09
Pacific States and Territories	17 00

With this record as it appears in the face the New Englander tells us there is money enough in the country that North Carolina has enough and Rhode Island far too much; that an average of $2 91 to each Southerner is just right and that an average of $61 59 to each New Englander is just right also!

The six New England and five Middle States have $626,666,621 of circulation. The thirty-five Southern and Western States, Territories, etc., have $418,884,141 of circulation. In other words, eleven States with a population of 12,132,659 have $418,227,064 of currency more than thirty-five States and Territories have with a population of 25,425,732. With half the population the Eastern States have over the amount of currency. But the patriotic New Englander tells us we have enough money and he hast not too much.

—A large large lot of $5 notes of the Osage National bank, Iowa, were stolen from the bank before they were signed by the officers and have been put in circulation with counterfeit signatures. As payment is refused the notes should be protested. The Treasury numbers (top of right-hand corner are 559,958 to 561,470. The bank numbers just over the cashier's signature are all above 1,750—and these numbers afford the only means of detection.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

May 12, 1874.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.
Gold	112¾		112¼	112⅛	112
U. S., 1881	119¾				
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121¼				121⅜
5-20's, 1862	114¼				114⅜
5-20's, 1864	117				117
5-20's, 1865, new	118½				118¾
5-20's, 1865, reg	119½				119½
5-20's, 1868	120				120¼
10-40's	114⅝				114¾
10-40's, coupons	116				116¼
Currency 6's	118½				118¾
New 5per cents	115¾				115⅞
Registered 1867	119½				119⅝
Western Union Tel	74¼	74⅜	73	73⅛	73⅜
Pacific Mail	44¼	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	45¼
Adams Express	99			100	
Wells-Fargo Express	72				73⅝
American Express	62				62
United States Express	67				67½
New York Central	97¼	97¼			97⅝
Erie	35¾	36	35¾		36
Michigan Central	93				93½
Michigan Southern	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	76⅜
Illinois Central	97				97⅜
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	87¾				87⅞
Chicago & Northw'n	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Rock Island	97¼	97¼	97¼	97	
St. Paul, common	35¾	35¾		35¾	35¾
Do. preferred	81	81	84	84	83¾
Wabash, common	39	38¾	38¾	39	38¾
Do. preferred					93¾
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Union Pacific	93				93¾
Chicago & Alton	102				102
Hannibal and St. Jo.	17¾				17¾
Harlem	127		127½		127
Hannibal and St. Jo. pfd					27
Atlantic & Pacific, pfd					14
C., C. & I. C.	19¾				19½
Toledo, State bonds, old					83
Do., new					83
South Carolinas, April					19
Do., July					85
Missouri 6's					99¾

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company	59¼	
Pennsylvania scrip	100	100¼
Reading	56¾	57
United Companies of New Jersey	124	125
Oil Creek	51	52
Lehigh Valley	69¼	69⅞
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30s	90	90¾
Central Transportation Company	43	43½
Empire Transportation Company	53	53½

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, May 13, 1874.

REMARKS—The market is still weak and declining, and we have to note a still further decline of from 3@10c from yesterday's figures. The market is now quoted at about $1 55@1 60 for Union and United, on board cars, which is the lowest figure reached since the 28th of last January. The market is dull, and there was little doing in oil yesterday. There has been a large amount of crude oil received here so far this season, which causes producers to believe that before long, at the present rates, the present stock of spot oil will be exhausted.

CRUDE.

The market was weak and dull, with prices quoted at $1 55@1 60. The following sales are reported from

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls at river.....$1 57½@1 60
3,000 bbls at wells.....1 57½@1 59

SMITH FERRY OIL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Sales at Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad station, $1 56¾ ₱ bbl; at wells 95c. Market steady.

REFINED.

The market has not undergone much change. It continues weak and unsteady at 12¾c for carbon oil on board cars at works.

Philadelphia—Market quiet; spot 14½c; June 15c; July, 15½c.

New York—The market is irregular at 14½@14¾c this month, for refined.

OIL BARRELS

are quiet; city $1 76; country $1 60.

TITUSVILLE, May 12—The *Courier* says: The market was weak and drooping. Sales of 1,500 bbls, upper road, spot.....$1 67½
500 bbls, upper road, spot.....1 65
1,000 bbls, Parker's, at river.....1 60
1,000 bbls, Parker's, at river.....1 57½
2,000 bbls, Parker's, at river.....1 59
1,000 bbls, Parker's, at wells.....1 27½

NEW YORK, May 12, closing 11.—The market was very much unsettled, all prices were nearly nominal. Crude in bulk, 1,000 bbls, were sold at 6½c July; 2,000 bbls 6¾c. Refined irregular, 15½c was the best general offers; 15¾ @ 15¾c asked; sales of 3,000 bbls at 14¾c; 5,000 bbls first half July at 15c; sales 19@20c; naphtha 9½c. Philadelphia delivery dull and irregular; refined 14¾@15c this month.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—The market is quiet; 8, W. 15½c; crude 6c; cases 9c; sales none; futures June 15c; July to September 15½c.

TIDIOUTE, May 12.—Market dull at 1 50 at wells.

OIL CITY, May 12.—The market is quiet at 1 70 @1 75.

PETROLEUM CITY, May 12.—Market quiet and dull at $1 55@1 60.

ROUSEVILLE, May 12.—Market quiet; no business done; prices quoted at $1 60@1 65.

TITUSVILLE, May 13.—The market is very quiet and dull; nothing at $1 67½.

PARKER'S, May 12.—The market is quiet; 1,000 bbls refined at $1 60; crude $1 55@1 60.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, May 12, 1874.

There is not much change to note in the general wholesale markets to-day. Business continues brisk—remarkably so, considering the general dullness that prevails in manufacturing and retail branches of trade in this section. The rapid advance of the summer season which has come so rapidly will, it is thought, stimulate business very generally. In prices there are few changes to note. Butter exhibited a downward tendency to-day, quotations having lowered 2@3c per pound. Eggs have also fallen off about one cent. Other articles of produce are unchanged. There is a considerable stock of Indiana red wheat flour in market which has weakened quotations 25@50c per barrel. On the other hand in the grain market red winter wheat is firm and exhibits an upward tendency, although with no quotable change since yesterday.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by rail and river since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,448	Apples, bbls	111
Wheat, bus	198	Corn, bus	1,389
Wheat, sks	170	Barley	170
Oats, sks	3,661	Butter, pkgs	20
Bacon, lbs	6,947	Bacon tes	64
New potatoes	65		

We give below wholesale quotations for leading articles in the general markets:

APPLES—Market very firm with light supply. We quote $5 50@7 50 for choice; common brands at $1 00@3 00.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Trade very active. We quote prices as follows: Canvassed hams, 13½c; plain 13c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 9¾c; shoulders, plain 9¼c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, ₱ lb, 12½@13c; breakfast bacon, plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed, 17c; plain 12c; dried beef, canvassed, dried beef, plain 10½c; beef sausages, 40c ₱ doz, $7 ₱ 100; clear shoulders, ₱ lb, 9½c; rib sides, do, 10c; short rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides, do, 11c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $15 50; prime leaf lard, in tierces, ₱ lb, 11½c; refined for summer use, in tierces, do, 11½@c; ¼ bbls, do, 12½c; buckets, do, 12½c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 13½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 13½c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 13½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 14½c; ham sausage, ₱ lb, 10c; lard oil, extra, winter strained, ₱ gallon, 85c.

BUTTER—The market is somewhat weaker, although for strictly choice rolls there is still a very active demand at good prices. We quote at 25@26c for strictly choice roll; good to prime 20@22c; solid packed 25@27c.

BEANS—Prime white navy brans are quoted at $2 35@2 40; fair to good $2 00@2 25.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common at $1 75 @2 00 ₱ doz; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@ 3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $1 00@4 25; whisk $1 50@1 75 ₱ doz.

CARBON OIL—We quote at 12½c ₱ gallon f. o. b., cars at works; from store at the usual advance.

COUNTRY BACON—Hams 10@11c ₱ lb; clear sides 9½@10c; ribbed sides 9½@9¾c; shoulders 7@7½c. Country lard 9@10c as to quality.

CHEESE—The market is somewhat lower, prices having dropped off one cent lately. We quote Ohio Factory at 15½@15½c ₱ lb; Western Reserve Dairy 12@13c; New York Goshen 16c; Limburger 16@17c.

EGGS—Are still declining with purchasers limited to hold off waiting for lower rates. To-day, some sales having been made as low as 14c.

FISH—Sales No. 1 extra mess mackerel, $12 00; No. 1 mess do, $9 00; extra No. 1 shore mackerel $23 00; extra No. 1 bay mackerel $19 00; No. 1 bay mackerel $6 00; extra No. 2 bay mackerel $5 50; No. 2 bay mackerel are held at $16 00 ₱ bbl. No. 3 mackerel are out of market. Georges codfish $6 50@7 00; Shore codfish $5 50@6 00; Bank codfish $7 50; white fish $7 50.

FLOUR—The market is not quite so active this week as last, although there is a fair trade, and prices are generally well sustained. There is a slight falling off in the demand for winter wheat flour, corrected prices of which are given below. We quote sales of family at St. Louis $5 00@5 25 ₱ bbl; choice winter wheat $5 25@5 50; Minnesota spring wheat at 25@5 50. We note the sales of 1 car of Minnesota to arrive at $7 25; Wisconsin $7 00@7 25; red winter wheat $7 25@7 75 ₱ bbl. Rye flour firm at $5 25@6 00 ₱ bbl.

GROCERIES—Trade is active among wholesale grocers, with no change in prices. Sugar, continues firm but dull, and in the New York market is reported not quite so strong in sugars the prices here will probably continue unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees—Fancy 28c; choice 27c; prime 26c; good 25c; Java 26c ₱ lb.

Roasted Coffees—Roasted Rio coffee, in papers, is now at 29c; loose 28½c. Roasted Java 30@36c ₱ lb.

Sugars—Refined sugars are firm: Standard extra C, 10c; Standard A, 10½c; Standard A, 10½c; Standard hards, 11c; Franklin No. 2, extra, 10¾c; American extra C, 9¾c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 10 ₱ lb; gunpowder 50c@1 25 ₱ lb; imperial 50c@$1 00 ₱ lb; Japan 50c @$1 00 ₱ lb; Oolong 25@50c ₱ lb; fancy $1 00 ₱ lb; Souchong 25@50c ₱ lb.

Molasses—Strictly prime New Orleans 80@32c; choice 56c, old crop 70@75c, and little in market.

Syrups—Extra white drips 76c; sugar drips 63c; lower grades 45@50c; sugar syrups 75c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9@9¼c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 8c.

Benzine—Layers $3 00@3 25 ₱ box; valentias 13c ₱ lb; currants 7½@8c ₱ lb; prunes 13@14c ₱ lb.

GRAIN—There is no important change in the grain market since yesterday. We hear of sales with an upward tendency, but no quotable change to-day. We quote at $1 60@1 65 for red winter, in which there is a fair trade; white winter is dull and nominal, $1 60@1 70 for white, with light transactions. Corn is firm at 84@85c in car lots. We quote the sale of three cars of yellow at 85c. Oats steady at at 66@62c ₱ bushel for white and 58@60c for mixed. Receipts yesterday, 9,180 bushels. Rye firm at 91 00.

HAY—Very firm, with supply light and an upward tendency. We quote: Baled at $20 00@ 21 00 ₱ ton; wagon $23 00@26 00.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c.

HOMINY—Sales at $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—No. 1 at 90c; No. 2 pale; No. 2, 65@ 70c.

MAPLE MOLASSES AND SUGAR—Gallon jugs $1 20@1 25; sugar, in grain, 12½@13c ₱ lb.

MILL FEED—Bran $1 30@1 40 in car lots; middlings $1 40@1 45; meal $1 30@1 35.

ONIONS—Silver skins $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl; sets $8 00@9 00 ₱ bush; Bermudas, $6 00@7 00 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market is still firm, tending upward. Quotations are at $1 00@1 05 ₱ bushel, for prime white Rose, and Peachblows, and about $1 50 for car lots on track. New potatoes are in market, and find a slow sale at from $5 00@7 50 ₱ bbl.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, May 12, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather has been warm, genial and pleasant, and buds, leaves and blossoms are shooting forth in rich profusion.

Cattle.

The run of cattle thus far for the week has been fair, and the stock varied from common to prime. The bulk of the cattle sales are made on Wednesday and Thursday, though quite a number were sold yesterday and to-day. It is the opinion of well-informed dealers in this market that ere the close of the week prices will rule at least 10c ₱ cwt better than for the corresponding time last week.

SALES.

Following are a few sales made yesterday and to-day, which will give the reader an idea of the rulings of the market:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
1	1,250	$6 00	20	1,300	$6 20
3	3,850	6 50	17	19,080	6 15

Hogs.

There was a full supply of common hogs in the market, which went off rather slow. The supply of good Philadelphia was not large and they met with ready sale at prices fully 75c better than light hogs. However, owing to the advance in the price of corn in this city, farmers will cease feeding and sent their stock into market, so that prices will hardly go higher for a time to come.

SALES.

The following sales were made on Monday and to-day:

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
102	38,800	$6 75	107	22,020	$6 25
103	36,340	5 25	136	23,620	5 45

Sheep.

The run of sheep has been large thus far, both of clipped and wooled. As will be seen by the annexed sales, fair rates have been received, but unless the run should prove exceedingly light for the balance of the week it is the opinion of good judges of the market that prices will at least fall 50c ₱ cwt below those of last Tuesday ere the week closes. Should the warm weather continue there will be few unshorn sheep on the market, and it might be a subject for the society for the prevention of cruelty to dumb animals to inquire whether it was right to crowd hundreds of wooled sheep in a close car.

PRICES.

From the books of leading dealers we call the following sales made yesterday and to-day, from which the state of the market may be readily gathered.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
282	w'hd 32,940	$8 00	638	c'd	60,220	$6 35
157	w'hd 19,060	6 75	107	c'd	7,590	5 25
1,102	c'd 104,160	5 25	157	w'hd	12,780	5 00

Mules and Horses.

The arrivals thus far have been light, all of which will be shipped through to the East on first hands.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

May 11.—This market has been quiet, and without new features of interest. In pig metals there is nothing doing, and prices are easy and nominal, though without quotable change. Iron manufactures have had a small inquiry, but prices are about sustained for all articles on the basis last quoted.

Pig iron—We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock foundry—	
Extra No. 1	$29 00@40 00
No. 1 C G pig iron	37 00@38 00
No. 2 foundry	34 00@35 00
No. 3 or mill	32 00@33 00
No. 1 Tennessee foundry	33 00@35 00
No. 2 foundry	33 00@34 00
No. 3 or mill	31 00@33 00
No. 1 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	35 00@37 00
No. 2 stonecoal foundry Missouri Red S	33 00@34 00
No. 3 or mill foundry Missouri Red S	30 00@31 00
C C Car-wheel iron—	
Ohio Heca	63 00@ —
No. 1 Red river cold-blast	56 00@57 00
No. 2 Red river and Cottage	55 00@57 00
No. 3 and 4 Red river and Cottage	55 00@57 00
Nos. 5 and 6 or white iron	56 00@57 00
C C Tennessee car-wheel—	
No. 1 Bower cold-blast	52 00@55 00
No. 2 Dower cold-blast	52 00@55 00
White and mottled	52 00@55 00

—*Courier-Journal.*

ST. LOUIS.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the week ending Saturday, May 9, 1874:

Routes.	Receipts. Ore.	Pig.	Shipments. Ore.	Pig.
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	3,050	500		
A. & P. R. W., to St. Louis	90			
A. & P. R. W., to Carondelet & Iron Mt.	3,190			
St. L. K. C. and N. R. W.				110
R. R. I. & St. L. R. R.	50			
C., A. and St. L. R. W.				110
St. L., T. H. & I. R. W.	20	170	10	
St. L., T. H. and I. R. W.	80	50		20
I. and M. R. W.	10	80		50
St. L. & S. E. R. W.				10
Lower Miss. River	400			
Total tons	6,240	1,139	310	290
Week previous	4,185	924	120	150
Lead by A. and P. R. W.	210	Last week.		150
Zinc ore A. and P. R. W.	450	Last week.		360

—*Republican.*

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Flour, grain and petroleum quiet and unchanged.

MERCHANTS' Exchange National Bank,

OF NEW YORK.

Chartered in 1829. Re-organized in 1865.

Capital, $1,000,000; Surplus, $300,000.

WM. A. THOMSON, Pres't.
JNO. G. DAVIS, Vice Pres't.
ALLEN S. APGAR, Cashier.

Accounts respectfully solicited from Merchants, Manufacturers, Banks and Bankers throughout the Country.

Remittances promptly advised and Statements rendered monthly. WS

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112¾.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1874.

Produce exports for week $4,454,267, a decrease of $1,226,000 from last week. Customs receipts $429,000. Treasury disbursements $235,000.

MONEY

3@4 per cent.

STERLING

dull at 487¼@488 for sixty days, and 490½@491 for sight.

GOLD

Ranged from 112 to 112¾ and closed at 112¾. Carrying rates 3@4 per cent. Clearings, $18,000,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

dull but steady.

U. S. coupons, 1881	121¾	5-20s, 1867	120¾
5-20s, 1862	115¾	5-20s, 1868	120¾
5-20s, 1864	117	New 5s	114¾
5-20s, 1865	117¾	10-40s	114¾
5-20s, 1865, new	118¼	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS

quiet and nominal.

Missouri 6s	93¼	Virginia, old	31
Tennessee, old	87	North Carolina, old	21
Tennessee, new	83	North Carolina, new	12½
Virginia, new	34		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Railroad bonds quiet and nominal. Stocks were alternately weak and strong during the day, with numerous fluctuations of ⅛@1⅝ per cent., the closing prices generally ¼@½ per cent. below the opening. Market closed firm. Sales for the day 182,000 shares, of which 61,000 were Western Union, 20,000 Pacific Mail, 20,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwest, 11,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Wabash, 8,000 Union Pacific, and 6,000 Ohios.

Canton	55	St. Paul preferred	83¼
W. U. Telegraph	62⅜	Wabash	39
Quicksilver	20	Do preferred	71
Adams Express	100	Fort Wayne	93¼
Wells, Fargo & Co.	73½	Terre Haute	—
American Express	62	Do preferred	—
U. S. Express	67½	Chicago & Alton	102
Pacific Mail	44⅝	Do preferred	103
New York Central	97⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Erie	35¾	Clev., Col. & Cin.	65
Do preferred	55	Hannibal & St. Jo.	17¾
Harlem	128	Lake Shore	79½
Do preferred	128	Panama	194
Michigan Central	93½	Illinois Central	97¾
Pittsburgh	87½	Union Pacific	93¾
Northwestern	42¾	Central Pac. bonds	94½
Do preferred	69¼	Union Pac. bonds	85
Rock Island	97¼	Hartford & Erie	12
New Jersey Cent'l	103	Delaware & Lac	107
St. Paul	34	Bankers' bills	488

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 12, 1874.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand; No. 1 spring $1 28; No. 2, $1 22¾ spot, $1 22⅝ seller June; No. 3, $1 17; rejected $1 08. Corn steady with moderate demand; No. 2 mixed 62½c cash, 62⅝@62¾c seller June, 64½@ 64⅝c seller July; rejected 60@60½c. Oats—demand active and prices advanced; No. 2, 46⅝@47c seller July, 39c seller August. Barley dull and nominal; No. 1, 81 66; No. 2, $1 30.

FLOUR—Market dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged at $16 70 cash or seller June, $16 90@16 95 seller July, $16 80@16 85 seller August, $16 50@16 60 seller June, 10.45 seller July. Bulk meats steady with moderate demand and unchanged. Whisky—Dull and nominal at 95½c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Cotton quiet at 18½c. Flour dull and in buyers' favor; sales superfine Western and State at $5 80@5 95; white wheat extra at 7 00@7 10; extra Ohio at $6 80@7 00; double shade easier; No. 2 spring at $4 85@5 50; No. 2 Milwaukee at $5 50; No. 1 spring at $5 80@6 00. Rye quiet at $1 05@1 10. Barley and malt quiet. Corn heavy and lower; new and old Western 62@64c; sales 70,000 bushels; Western 63@ 65c. Oats heavy; mixed Western 62@63c; white Western 63@65c. Hay firm at $1 40. Coffee dull at 17½@c. Sugar dull at 9¾@9¾c. Petroleum easier; crude 6¼@6½c; refined 14½c. Tobacco quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and firm at 8¼@12¼. Beef quiet; middles dull; long clear 9¾@10c; short clear 10½c. Lard firmer at 10⅜@10 11-16. Butter heavy at 22@24c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky steady at 97½c.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 12, 1874.

River seven feet nine inches and falling. Departed—Mollie Ragon, Pittsburgh, 8 A. M.; Courier, Parkersburg, 11 A. M.; Andes, Cincinnati, 3 P. M. Clear and warm.

For Additional Dispatches see Fourth page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Donaldson.....Geneva.
Electron.....Parkersburg.....Parkersburg.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Mallie Ragon..Williamson.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Carrie Brooks.....Darlington.....Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA five feet nine inches and falling.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Wheeling.....Mollie Ragon, Williamson, 1 P. M.
Cincinnati.....Juniata.....Brennan, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated five feet nine inches water, and falling. The weather during the day was warm. Trade on the landing was fair.

THE landing is again filling up with towboats.

THE John Gilmore is coming up with a tow of iron ore.

THE Iron Mountain will follow the A. J. Baker to St. Louis.

THE steamer W. P. Strader was insured in Cincinnati for $6,000.

THE towboat Panther is en route for this city with a tow of empty barges.

THE towboats John Dippold and Stella are coming up with empty barges.

THE E. W. Skillinger, Captain Russell, leaves Cincinnati for this port to-day.

THE steamer Oakland left Louisville for this cit ywith a tow of empty barges.

THE steamer Paragon, Captain Cox, had a big trip. She will probably leave for Memphis to-day.

CINCINNATI.—The Panther, which was tied up, gave bond the same night, and proceeded to Pittsburgh.

THE Rover, of Grays Iron Line, is en route for this city with two barges of iron ore and one barge of pig iron.

THE packet Granite State, Captain Kerr, will arrive to-morrow and take her departure for Portsmouth on Friday.

THE first class towboat A. J. Baker, Captain Thomas Poe, is receiving for St. Louis and way points. See card in another batch.

THE far-famed steamer Paragon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans. Advertisement will make a note of this and hurry along their freight.

TENNESSEE river is falling, but no business can be transacted along its banks from the mouth to Decatur, on account of so much water. A few days more and the roads will be dry again.

PIG IRON FROM THE SOUTH.—The steamer Messenger, Capt. M. A. Cox, from Nashville, brought up 251 tons cold blast charcoal iron, consigned to Georgia parties, reported to Messrs. J. W. Porter & Co., metal brokers.

PASSENGERS traveling over the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad are being furnished on hand cars through two or three feet of water, from the Tennessee river, which covers the track several miles between Nashville and Kingston.

THE steamer Exchange left Cincinnati for this city with over 400 tons, and engagements for 100 tons ahead. Her principal item from here consisted of 1,000 sacks corn, 60 tons iron, 250 tierces lams. Pilots, Wm. Abrams and Jas. Hendershot.

THE fine packet Mallie Ragon, Captain Williamson, takes her departure this day at 1 P. M. for Wheeling and intermediate ports. This boat is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Our clever friend. H. C. Caldwell will do the honors in the office.

CAPTAIN KENNISTON'S new steamer building at Cincinnati has been named Andes. The boilers will be made out of Brown's best iron, seventy thousand tensile strength, double riveted. The engines are being manufactured by McIlvain & Speigel, of Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS.—Capt. R. C. Henry, formerly a citizen of Warren county, Mo., and prominently identified with the Osage river trade, and more recently connected with the Atlantic hotel at Rocheport, Boone Hill, Mo., died at the residence of E. L. Greenleaf.

THE fast-famed sidewheeler Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., positively, for Cincinnati and way points. This boat is a favorite with passengers and shippers, and deservedly so. Our clever friend W. S. Dravo will be found in the office.

THE St. Louis *Journal* says: Captain Sam Houston, who was mortally wounded on the Hallie yesterday near Little Rock, while in command of the Baxter forces, was formerly Supervising Inspector of the Sixth District, with headquarters at Louisville. He was a brave man, and died game. Let his virtues be still remembered, while the broad mantle of charity is thrown over his frailties.

MEMPHIS Saturday's *Avalanche* on the situation says: The prospect is decidedly more cheerful than it has been for a long time. Arkansas River is down four feet on the bar, and from Little Rock down, and the overflow has run off on all points clear to the mouth. Reports on the Allen place, twelve miles above the mouth, where Joe Graham was in so much trouble a few days back. As the steamer Fort Gibson came out two days ago plows were running there and everywhere else above, and the prospects of the planters of Arkansas Valley were never brighter at this season. The Rawlings place, near the mouth of the Arkansas, is about the only farm still under water.

THE following is the time record of the Bostona, kept by the pilot, on her recent fast trip to Huntington:

TIME OF STEAMER BOSTONA FROM CINCINNATI TO HUNTINGTON, MAY 5TH, 1874.

	Time of arrival.	From Bridge.
Newport Bridge, P. M.	4:09	
New Richmond	5:52	1:43
Foster's Landing	6:51	2:42
Augusta	7:09	3:01
Ripley	8:41	4:32
Maysville	9:29	5:20
Manchester	10:39	6:31
Vanceburg	12:05	7:56
Buena Vista	12:20	8:11
Portsmouth, A. M.	1:54	9:45
Riverton	3:30	11:21
Ironton	4:13	12:04
Ashland	4:48	12:39
Catlettsburg	5:48	13:39
Huntington	6:30	14:21

She made eight landings, and contended with fog from Sheridan coal works to Ceredo, a distance of six miles.

THE following is the Buckeye State's run over same track from the wharfboat at Cincinnati:

	Hours.	Minutes.
Cincinnati to Miami	0	31
Cincinnati to New Richmond	1	38
Cincinnati to Point Pleasant	2	03
Cincinnati to Neville	2	34
Cincinnati to foot of Locust bar	3	09
Cincinnati to Augusta	3	52
Cincinnati to Ripley	4	19
Cincinnati to Maysville	5	09
Cincinnati to Manchester	5	50
Cincinnati to Vanceburg	7	20
Cincinnati to Portsmouth	9	17
Cincinnati to Greenupsburg	10	54
Cincinnati to Big Sandy	12	39
Cincinnati to Catlettsburg	13	32
Cincinnati to Millersport (wooding)	14	12
Cincinnati to Little Guyan	15	07
Cincinnati to Raccoon Island	16	07
Cincinnati to Gallipolis	16	40

IMPORTS BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway.

Coleman & Means, 1 car stone; McKee, Bros, 4 casks and 2 bbls g ware; Union Glass Co, 25 bxs g ware; Hamilton & Co, 15 bdls hoops; Stacey Bros, 3 bales rags, 1 kettle copperas; Mc-Nish & Butler, 1 car; John Swan, 1 car curb-stone; Hall & Co, 1 car; Daniel Langhlin & Co, 2 do; Schmelzlach & Heyl, 117 bags oats, 2 bdls bags; John Mitchell, 3 cars hay; William Cooper & Co, 4 bxs and 3 bdls rags; Frazier, Metzgar & Co, 3 reels twine, 2 bdls paper sacks; Reymer & Bro, 1 bx chesse; Braden & Purvis, 1 box plaster; C P. Murray & Co, 6 rolls, 82 bdls leather; Voigt, Mahood & Co, 15 bbls eggs; Belmeier Brothers, 69 bbls, 24 sks flour; D McMillen & Co, 20 barrels flour; Hubbard L. B & Co, 16 bdls shovels; Aiken W & P, 4 bbls eggs; A Speer & Son, 1 pc casting; Dryden & E, 5 barrels flour; 47 sks do; Penna Lead Co, 15 sks red; H Anderson & Co, 1 rolls leather; Whitemore W. L & Co, 4 bdls forks; Logan & Co, 4 do, 1 bx h ware; Fahnestock & M, 2 do; J Woodwell, & Co 4 do, 1 bx h ware; S Musgrove, 12 churns; S Schiedster, 1 bx suits; L Hensler, 1 do watches; A H English & Co, 1 do books

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, May 12, 1874.

	Cents.
Cowill, Susan, Sharpsburg, Pa.	1
Dawley, George W., Norfolk, Va.	1
Donaldson, Thomas, Brookneck, Pa.	1
Dunlap, Mrs. Penelope, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Gliem, Mrs. Penelope, Pittsburgh, Pa.	1
Karr, Charles E., Bellair, Ohio	3
Londsberg, New York	2
Paxton, Fulton street, City	2
Paxton, George, Fleming, Pa.	1
Rice, John, Mineral Point, Ohio	3
Torrence, Mrs. D. R., Paducah, Ky.	3

E. C. NEELEY, P. M.

Pig Iron from the South.

The steamer Messenger, Captain M. A. Cox, from Nashville, brought up two hundred and fifty-one tons of cold blast charcoal iron made at Atlanta, Georgia. It was consigned to Messrs. J. W. Porter & Co., Metal Brokers, Water street.

The Fifth Avenue Bank.

An election was held, yesterday, for directors of the above named bank, with the following result:

William E. Stieren, Daniel Kinzer, G. H. Meyer, J. W. Craig, D. M. Armor, Emil Peerstel, H. E. White, Nic. Toerge, Sr., F. D. Geist.

School Items.

The Sixth ward, Forbes District School Board, at a meeting last evening, levied a tax of three-fourths of a mill on the property valuation. Last year the rate was six mills.

The Board of the Third ward, Grant District, last evening elected Miss Mary Kingevie to a position of teacher in the Grammar Department, vice Miss McClaren, resigned.

Fire on the North Side.

About three o'clock yesterday morning the dwelling house and stable of Mr. Adam Burt, on Carroll street, just beyond the city line of Allegheny, up Butcher's run, were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $1,500, on which there was no insurance. The burned buildings were surrounded by a large number of other frame buildings, and these were in imminent danger. Nothing but the efficiency of the department prevented a general conflagration. Mr. Burt, in trying to get his cow out of the stable, had his back pretty badly burned, though his injuries are not considered dangerous. Medical aid was summoned, and he received the proper treatment.

Severely Burned.

Joseph Comley, a boy of sixteen, was badly burned at the American Iron Works yesterday morning. He threw a pail pail of water on a pile of hot cinders, an explosion followed, and instantly the whole front of the boy's clothing was on fire. His cries soon brought help, and the fire was extinguished, though not until he had been badly burned about the breast and abdomen. In many places the flesh was burned to a crisp. He was removed to his home on Monkey row, where Dr. Pollock, being summoned, attended his injuries. The neck is so badly burned that the skin has fallen off. Notwithstanding the dangerous character of his injuries the doctor has hopes of his recovery.

Our Police Force.

The sub-committee of the Police Committee met last night and adopted the Panama hat for the police for summer wear and the clerk was instructed to advertise for proposals to supply them. It was decided that the men shall wear a similar blouse to that used last year.

The sub-committee on policemen's claims also met. George W. Eckoff, who was injured while in the discharge of his duty in February, was allowed full pay, $100 being due him. The case of James Caddock, for twenty-one days' time off duty on account of injuries was deferred.

Slight Fires.

Two slight fires occurred again yesterday, but the prompt attendance of the fire department, as usual, prevented any serious damage.

At about half-past nine o'clock in the morning an alarm was sounded from box 153, South Side, occasioned by a conflagration at a two story brick house on Cherry alley, near Twenty-sixth street, owned by Mr. J. Lance. The Department was promptly on the ground and the flames speedily extinguished. The roof and a portion of the upper story were badly burned. The loss will not exceed $200.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the roof of the mill of Kloman, Carnegie & Co., corner of Thirty-third street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, took fire. The damage was slight.

Matrimonial.

A very large and select company assembled yesterday about noon in the audience room of the Thirty-seventh street Baptist church, Pittsburgh, drawn there by the report that the pastor of the church, Rev. H. J. Bonsal, and Miss Sophie A. Hoyer were to be united in matrimony. At the appointed hour the choir of the church commenced singing an appropriate piece. When the happy couple, preceded by their immediate relatives, entered the church and proceeded to the front, the ceremonies appropriate to the occasion were said and the twain made one flesh. The popularity of the bride and groom may be judged by the fact that the church was crowded with their friends, among whom were thirteen ministers of different denominations. Immediately after receiving the congratulations of the newly married couple took the train to visit among their friends. We wish them a pleasant and safe return, and a happy and prosperous lifejourney together.

The Allegheny Parks.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Allegheny Park Commission was held in Select Council chamber last evening.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, in answer to a previous inquiry on the subject, setting forth that the right of the city to erect an armory on the park grounds, corner of Ansley avenue and Beaver street, was undoubted. The opinion was ordered to be filed.

Messrs. Marshall and Stronse were appointed a sub-committee in conjunction with the City Engineer to confer with the Penitentiary authorities for permission to tap the park water. This committee was instructed to urge on the Penitentiary authorities as a condition precedent, the property of removing the unsightly division fence which separates the grounds in front of the Penitentiary from West Park.

Messrs. Patterson and Stronse were appointed a sub-committee to purchase a grass-cutting machine.

The commission decided to advertise for proposals until May 19th, at 3 P. M., for cutting the grass in the Parks during the summer.

Adjourned.

Sunday School Workers—Normal Class Exercises.

The proceedings of the ninth session of the Normal Class of Sunday School Workers, held in the Liberty street M. E. church last night, were enjoyable as well as intellectually profitable. Mr. Sidney Omohundro in the chair. Prayer was offered by Mr. J. Nelson Henry. Topic under discussion, "Eastern Habitations." The exercise was substantially a "Bible reading," vividly portraying the dwelling places of the nobility and scriptures, through the antediluvian, Mosaic and Apostolic periods. The lesson, under the skillful management of Wm. J. Jackson, Esq., touched upon the booths, huts, houses, windows, doors, interior of houses, tools, tents and caves of the ancients.

But two more sessions of the class will be held, and as they draw to an end, the interest in them deepens and widens. Much valuable information has been gained through the "Normal Class series," which has the merit of getting to the bottom of subjects usually but pleasantly, awakening ideas and impressions of more than ephemeral duration. Benediction by Rev. R. T. Miller.

Ward School Tax Levies.

We publish below the rate of tax levied for the ensuing year by various sub-district School Boards, so far as can be ascertained:

	Mills.
First ward	½
Second ward	½
Third ward	½
Fourth ward	9
Fifth ward	2½
Sixth ward	3½
Seventh and Eighth wards	½
Ninth and Tenth wards	½
Thirteenth ward	2
Fourteenth ward	2½
Fifteenth ward	3
Sixteenth ward	2½
Nineteenth ward	1
Twentieth ward	1¼
Twenty-third ward	1
Twenty-fourth ward	2
Twenty-fifth ward	2
Twenty-sixth ward	3½
Twenty-seventh ward	1
Thirty-sixth ward	2
Thirty-seventh ward	2

The Fourth ward is marked as having made no assessment. This is because the Board have yet remaining a portion of the proceeds of the old bounty tax.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The temperance drama cannot be very popular in Pittsburgh, else there would have been more people at the Opera House, last night, to see the standard play of "Ten Nights in a Bar Room." The cast was a good one, and all who took part in the presentation acquitted themselves cleverly. Little Nellie Irving, notably, won much applause.

Tonight Mr. L. R. Stockwell, one of the favorite members of the stock company, has his annual benefit. He has worked assiduously for the amusement of the patrons of the theater, and the latter should make him a slight return by attending the performance tonight. The comedy of "Solon Shingle," with Mr. Stockwell as *Solon*, and the drama of the "Irish Emigrant," Mr. Hoffman assuming the part of *Tim O'Brien*, are announced for presentation.

On Friday evening next Mr. Harry Price has his benefit. On Monday evening Mr. Frank Chanfrau will begin an engagement in "Kit."

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Memories of the old-time good things in minstrelsy may be revived by a visit to Trimble's. The songs, dances and jokes of a quarter of a century ago, are served up in fine style by the company now playing there. There will be a matinee this afternoon.

Martin's New Variety Theater.

The Hindoo barrel trick performed at this theater by Armilie Vandoo is by itself worth all it costs to see the whole show. Patti Rosa, the reigning queen of song, never sang more sweetly than she will this afternoon. The usual matinee performance will be given this afternoon.

Orphans' Fair.

The fair at City Hall, for the benefit of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, closes with this week. There is great fun and enjoyment at old City Hall every night.

THE ORMSBY ENGINE HOUSE.

The Fire Department Takes Possession—Prosecution for Forcible Entry and Detainer.

Our readers are acquainted with the trouble about the possession of the engine house in Ormsby borough, now Twenty-fourth ward, and it is needless for us to repeat the circumstances of the difficulty. As has already been reported Mr. Swaney, who occupies the house, was legally notified to leave the place on Monday. Yesterday, under orders from the Fire Commission, Chief Engineer White and two firemen effected an entrance to the place, without force, and replaced the hose carriage recently thrown out by Swaney, who claims to be tenant by right. Two firemen were placed there to see to the apparatus, with orders to protect it and hold themselves in readiness for fire. It was supposed that this would be the end of the trouble.

In the afternoon, however, Swaney came before Alderman McMasters, and made information charging Chief White and the two firemen with forcible entry and detainer. Bail *was given promptly for a hearing. So the end is not yet.*

EDUCATIONAL.

NO CHANGE IN THE TEXT BOOKS.

Proposed Change in High School.

Regular Monthly Reports—Separate School Districts in the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Wards.

A regular meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. Members present: Messrs. Abl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Barker, Caldwell, Case, Craig, Devore, Estep, Fleming, French, Harper, Hemingway, Jope, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McEwen, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Turney, Vaughan, Wilkinson, Wilson, Nobbs, President.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

The Secretary read a communication from Messrs. Clark & Maynard asking the adoption of Anderson's history as a text book in the schools, and offering it at seventy-two cents per copy, for which old books are returned, fifty-four cents per copy. Received and filed.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the report of the Superintendent for the month of April showing:

Teachers employed—Primary department, females, 162; medium department, females, 83; grammar department, including principals, males, 32; females, 71; total, 103; high school, males, 11; females, 6; total, 17; training school, 1; female music, males, 6; total males, 39; females, 324; total, 370.

The enrollment and average attendance of pupils was as follows:

	Enrolled	Average.
Primary	9,215	7,311
Medium	3,443	2,832
Grammar	2,284	1,939
High School	332	297
Total	15,274	12,386

Highest per cent. of attendance in a room, 100

Number of pupils not absent during month, 3,694

Number of Directors visits, 661

Number of visits, parents and others, 1,135

Rooms visited by Superintendant, 45

New pupils admitted, 1,548

Number of corporal punishments, 267

COUNTENANCE TO TEACHERS.

The Superintendent says: "The efforts which have been put forth the last few years to increase the efficiency of the schools by introducing the most improved methods of teaching and the remarkable zeal shown by our teachers in their work, in building up and perfecting our system of public education, has, in my opinion, not received as much encouragement and notice from your honorable body as should have been accorded. An occasional visit from a member of this Board would greatly encourage the teachers in their work, and give the member a personal acquaintance with the progress in school matters. Directors would thus become personally acquainted with the teacher and his work, and there would be called into existence that sympathy which should always exist between employer and employed."

The report was accepted.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The Secretary read the report of the principal High School for the past month. It shows attendance as follows:

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Departments. Enrolled. Average. Per cent.			
Academical	91	91	182
Normal	62	55	117
Commercial	76	67	143
Total	332	137	91

The examination for graduation is then referred to and the names of successful pupils given as in the report of the High School Committee published elsewhere.

The report was accepted.

The Secretary reported that since the last meeting warrants had been drawn as follows:

For payment of teachers	$23,591 59
For payment of bills	1,257 16
	$24,848 75

The report was accepted.

Mr. Rankin reported for Finance Committee reported as follows:

Warrants paid since April 14th	$28,813 71
Coupons paid since April 14th	330 00
Total	$29,143 71
Balance on hand April 14th	$17,292 60
Receipts ex-Treasurer Coch-ran's bondsmen	500 00
	$17,792 62
Amount overdrawn May 12th	$11,351 11

The report was accepted.

THE TEXT BOOK QUESTION.

The Secretary read the report of the Text Book Committee in which is recommended a change in readers and grammars, the new Osgood series of readers and the Harvey grammar to be substituted for those now in use.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Case offered a resolution against any change in the text books.

It was ruled out of order until a motion was made and put to adopt the report.

The motion was made and the offer of the resolution was renewed.

Mr. Mason arose to speak upon the question, when an inquiry was made as to who had signed the report.

The Secretary examined and announced that there were no signatures to the report.

The chair therefore decided the paper not to be before the Board.

The Book question was then dropped for the time and the regular order of business was continued.

PROPOSED HIGH SCHOOL CHANGE.

The Secretary read a report from the Committee on Grades as follows:

The Committee on Text Books and Course of Instruction have had under consideration the matter of the grades and course in the Academical Department of the High School.

Your committee are satisfied that the Academic Department is not adapted to the wants and circumstances of the great masses of the community for which the Public school system was created, and toward which they give liberally of their means. While the present High School course is directed that portion of the community, whose circumstances in life are such as to enable them to graduate their children at the High School during the entire course of instruction, the great bulk of the people are deprived of its benefits, because their circumstances and the future condition of their children require them to be taken from school at comparatively an early age to learn trades or some other calling, by which they may procure a livelihood, and become useful citizens.

In order to meet the wants of all classes—the rich and poor and those in moderate circumstances—your Committee respectfully submit for your consideration the "Two Years Course" together with the "Four Years Course" now adopted and established. Department, which it is hoped will so largely increase the attendance at the High School, as greatly to reduce the cost per capita, which has always been grown into such large proportions within a few years.

The report was accepted.

Mr. Case moved that the report be referred to the High School Committee for consideration.

Mr. Rankin moved to amend by referring so much of this report as refers to the course of instruction in the High School to the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction, in conjunction with the High School Committee, to report at our next regular meeting.

The amendment was accepted and the motion adopted.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Mr. Harper, from the High School Committee, presented a report as follows:

As the present school year is rapidly approaching its close your committee have directed that the High School close on Friday, June 19, and that the examination for admission commence on Monday the 22nd. The annual commencement will thus take place on Wednesday, June 24th inst.

As will be seen by the report of the Principal, the examination of candidates for admission in the Commercial Department has taken place. Your committee have directed that diplomas be awarded to the following pupils who made seventy-five per cent. in all the studies in which they have pursued, viz: John Wilson Fleming, Israel Arthur Gelehrist, William McCracken, John Jay Hill, Charles Edgar Hill and William Lowrie Mumbert. The average per centage obtained by these pupils ranged from 87½ per cent. to 96 2-7.

Your Committee recommend that Charles Mitchell and John Scifferth, who fell a little below the average in one or two studies and yet had a good general average, be allowed a re-examination. The committee again commend this department to your favorable consideration.

The report was accepted and the recommendations adopted.

DIVISION OF BIRMINGHAM DISTRICT.

Mr. Barker presented the following from the Special Committee appointed to consider the question of dividing the Birmingham district:

The undersigned committee, to whom was referred the matter of the division of the Birmingham school district and erection of the Twenty-ninth ward into a separate district, and after hearing the parties interested in ascertaining that the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards have already defined by city ordinance. And your committee respectfully recommend and report that the Twenty-eighth ward a separate sub-district.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Rankin presented the special committee relative to the division of the Oakland district, reported progress, and the committee was, on motion, continued.

NO CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Harper now offered a resolution that no change be made in the text books.

Mr. Wilkinson hoped the resolution would not pass. He could not believe but that the old series of Osgood must be thought inferior to the new one and others offered, by those who have compared them. He believed that this was only slighting off the question which must come up every year. He was in favor of a change for the good of the schools, and if he could not get his first choice in change he would be glad to get the second choice. Either of the two new ones offered are far in advance of the old Wagnor series now in use. The question of cost was not such a burthen as it is made to appear. The old books would have been worn out but little, comparatively. The good of the schools should be looked to, and that good is to have the best books.

Mr. Harper contended that the meaning of the law is to change the text book question shall not be considered but once in three years, instead of the opinion of the State Superintendent that they can get simply means that when text-books are changed they cannot be changed within three years.

Mr. Wilkinson said he would have nothing to say for a change had the committee not expressed the opinion of the Superintendent that a change could be made.

Mr. Craig believed that the intent of the act was that any book could be changed which has not been changed in three years.

Mr. Caldwell called attention to the fact that there was good reason for objection to having the reading series divided, part of one series and part of another.

Mr. French stated that his board and the people of his district, so far as he knew, were against any change in books.

Mr. Arthurs was in favor of the resolution, and said he hoped something would be done about reducing the cost of books. That if a way was found to reduce the cost of the books and consequently the profits of the publishers, that this annual book war would be got rid of.

The question being called on the resolution to vote no change, and the ayes and nays being demanded, resulted in the adoption of the resolution by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Case, Devore, Fleming, French, Harper, Hemingway, Jope, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McEwen, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Vaughan, Wilson and Nobbs, President—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Barker, Caldwell, Craig, Estep, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Turney and Wilkinson—9.

So that there will be no change in the text-books for the ensuing year.

Mr. Arthurs offered a resolution instructing the committee to advertise for proposals from publishers to furnish ten thousand or more of Osgood's and Harper's books.

After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table because publishers have copyrights and would not allow their use by outsiders.

The chair appointed the following High School Visiting Committee for the month: Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Abl, Barker and Caldwell.

Adjourned.

The High School.

We publish below a table prepared by Mr. James M. McEwen, a member of the Central Board of Education, and a member of the Committee on Text-books and Course of Instruction, relative to the High School. Mr. McEwen is one of the most urgent of the committee for a change in the course of instruction at the High School, believing that it can be made more popular by increasing the attendance there, and thus adding to the influence and good of the schools, without any increased cost. We advise readers to investigate the items under the different headings, and to note particularly that Mr. McEwen includes in the total cost per pupil the interest on the investment in the building. In former years there was simply a small rent for the use of the school. Following is the table, which Mr. McE. states is correct.

COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE RUNNING EXPENSES ATTENDANCE &C., OF THE PITTSBURGH HIGH SCHOOL, FOR THE SIX YEARS ENDING JUNE 1, 1874.

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
City Ward Schools—Annual enrollment	8,008	8,375	13,445	14,073	20,282	*21,000
Number pupils per week estimated on monthly enrollment	38	34	20	22	20	21
Cost per pupil including salaries, expenses, and interest on building	$61 45	45 28	110 25	139 04	139 00	120 00
Number of teachers	9	11	15	15	17	17
Cost per pupil	$35 70	33 84	35	98 61	92 66	*84 51
No. graduates Academic Department	16	17	16	25	34	.....
No. pupils Academic Department	138	155	—	—	—	*200
Total average monthly enrollment	277	377	316	300	341	*355
Total Cost	$10,089 73	$12,762 64	$35,712 91	$41,399 99	*70,000 00	
Expenses	$ 4,307 64	$ 4,310 92	$ 4,253 69	$ 6,020 56	$ 7,000 00	*20,000 00
Salaries	$ 9,782 09	$ 12,259 00	$ 14,585 25	$ 19,072 95	$ 22,859 71	*23,000 00
Year ending June 1st	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.

*The present year not being closed, the figures are approximated on the return of the year so far.

†The returns of the Academical Department for these years could not be readily ascertained.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1874.

THE WEST END SAVINGS BANK.

Apprehensions from "Individual Liability"—Stockholders Ask for a Receiver, With a View to Dissolving the Partnership.

In the District Court, yesterday, Messrs. Wm. Smith, John S. Kennedy, Fred DeHann, Wm. Frazier, Wm. E. Brandon, Wm. Allen, John Wunderlick, R. M. Rhodes, Joseph Johnston, Stumbley, Peter Younkers, Ludwig Shiele and John Richards, filed a bill in equity against the West End Savings bank, setting forth that they, with others, in December, 1870, entered into an association to establish a banking company to be known as the Temperance West End Savings bank, and to the end that the capital stock was five hundred shares of $200 each; that the plaintiffs subscribed for one hundred and forty-five shares, or $29,000, under a temporary constitution; that the name and style of the company has been changed to that of the "West End Savings Bank," and is managed by Wm. H. Hays, Wm. K. Ewing, Wm. Allen, Thos. P. Hershberger, R. S. Hemitup, James W. Ballantine, Walter Ferguson, John A. Wood, David Robinson, J. C. Bryson, John Appel, Geo. B. Johnston and A. E. Young, as directors, who are made defendants; that in the petition; that the said bank, under what purports to be a constitution and by-laws, are carrying on business in the name of Fifth avenue, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, and collecting deposits and discounting notes, drafts, as if in the exercise of full banking powers; that at the time plaintiffs entered into said voluntary association it was with the agreement that a charter of incorporation should be obtained from the said ialature, by which said company should be regulated as other banking associations of like character; that directors should not be exempted from individual legal authority, at the instance of the individual liability of the stockholders, and without the necessary legal restraints for their protection.

The petitioners therefore pray that the copartnership be dissolved, and prevented from further jurisdiction over the rights of the plaintiffs into said voluntary association, and that it was with the agreement that a charter of incorporation should be obtained from the said ialature, by which said company should be regulated as other banking associations of like character; that directors should not be exempted from individual legal authority, at the instance of the individual liability of the stockholders, and without the necessary legal restraints for their protection.

The petitioners therefore pray that the copartnership be dissolved, and prevented from further jurisdiction over the rights of the plaintiffs into said voluntary association, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the effects, pay off all demands, and report to the next term of court, subject to order, and that, after an accurate account shall have been rendered, the balance on hand shall be equitably divided among the shareholders.

The usual notice was ordered to be served upon the respondents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of John E. King and others vs. The Cambria Coal and Iron Company, was called yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day. It is an action in ejectment to recover possession of a tract of land in Cambria county, embracing over six hundred acres.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Weare Bros., bankrupts, Butler county. Jos. M. Acheson, Esq., of this city, having been elected assignee, the same was approved.

M. V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition of assignee for a distribution of the funds arising from the sale of certain real estate. Presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

On motion of the United States Attorney, the recognizances of a number of defendants, charged with criminal offenses, were ordered to be taken up for the family, and Ballantine went to Hood and said he would take both the children, but he could not raise that sum, and handed over the eighteen dollars to the Ballantine's stated that upon Hood's request he gave the family credit for three dollars' worth of groceries, at his store, until a collection could be taken up for them. This was in 1870. In the meantime, trouble sprang up in the church, and in 1872 the pastor resigned. The witness charges against Mr. Ballantine, amongst them "that he had given the family a Christmas dinner, and forwards took it from the general collection." The Presbytery endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but failed. Presbytery then heard the parties, through a commission, and reported to Mr. Ballantine to resign his eldership. This Mr. Ballantine refused to do, and sued the parties for slander and conspiracy in Judge Scott. The "slander counts" were withdrawn, and that for conspiracy only remained to be tried. Judge Kirkpatrick said: "The whole question in our judgment depends upon the good faith with which the acts complained of were done by these defendants. If they originated and carried them through in good faith and with proper motives, in order, as they allege, and as they claim to have proven, to maintain the church discipline, and preserve the integrity and purity of their membership and organization there should be no recovery, and your verdict should be for the defendants, and we so instruct you. But if upon the other hand, as claimed by the plaintiff, they were actuated by malice and not in good intention, and that they used and availed themselves of the church process and jurisdiction to accomplish purposes and objects otherwise unattainable, and that from behind those ramparts of jurisdiction they ascertaining that the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards have already defined by city ordinance. And your committee respectfully recommend and report that the Twenty-eighth ward a separate sub-district.

The report was adopted.

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No. pupils Academic Department	138	155	—	—	—	*200
Total average monthly enrollment	277	377	316	300	341	*355
Total Cost	$10,089 73	$12,762 64	$35,712 91	$41,399 99	*70,000 00	
Expenses	$ 4,307 64	$ 4,310 92	$ 4,253 69	$ 6,020 56	$ 7,000 00	*20,000 00
Salaries	$ 9,782 09	$ 12,259 00	$ 14,585 25	$ 19,072 95	$ 22,859 71	*23,000 00
Year ending June 1st	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.

*The present year not being closed, the figures are approximated on the return of the year so far.

†The returns of the Academical Department for these years could not be readily ascertained.

Pittsburgh, May 1st, 1874.

THE WEST END SAVINGS BANK.

Apprehensions from "Individual Liability"—Stockholders Ask for a Receiver, With a View to Dissolving the Partnership.

In the District Court, yesterday, Messrs. Wm. Smith, John S. Kennedy, Fred DeHann, Wm. Frazier, Wm. E. Brandon, Wm. Allen, John Wunderlick, R. M. Rhodes, Joseph Johnston, Stumbley, Peter Younkers, Ludwig Shiele and John Richards, filed a bill in equity against the West End Savings bank, setting forth that they, with others, in December, 1870, entered into an association to establish a banking company to be known as the Temperance West End Savings bank, and to the end that the capital stock was five hundred shares of $200 each; that the plaintiffs subscribed for one hundred and forty-five shares, or $29,000, under a temporary constitution; that the name and style of the company has been changed to that of the "West End Savings Bank," and is managed by Wm. H. Hays, Wm. K. Ewing, Wm. Allen, Thos. P. Hershberger, R. S. Hemitup, James W. Ballantine, Walter Ferguson, John A. Wood, David Robinson, J. C. Bryson, John Appel, Geo. B. Johnston and A. E. Young, as directors, who are made defendants; that in the petition; that the said bank, under what purports to be a constitution and by-laws, are carrying on business in the name of Fifth avenue, Thirty-fourth ward, Pittsburgh, and collecting deposits and discounting notes, drafts, as if in the exercise of full banking powers; that at the time plaintiffs entered into said voluntary association it was with the agreement that a charter of incorporation should be obtained from the said ialature, by which said company should be regulated as other banking associations of like character; that directors should not be exempted from individual legal authority, at the instance of the individual liability of the stockholders, and without the necessary legal restraints for their protection.

The petitioners therefore pray that the copartnership be dissolved, and prevented from further jurisdiction over the rights of the plaintiffs into said voluntary association, and that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the effects, pay off all demands, and report to the next term of court, subject to order, and that, after an accurate account shall have been rendered, the balance on hand shall be equitably divided among the shareholders.

The usual notice was ordered to be served upon the respondents.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The case of John E. King and others vs. The Cambria Coal and Iron Company, was called yesterday morning, and occupied the entire day. It is an action in ejectment to recover possession of a tract of land in Cambria county, embracing over six hundred acres.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Weare Bros., bankrupts, Butler county. Jos. M. Acheson, Esq., of this city, having been elected assignee, the same was approved.

M. V. B. Mercer, bankrupt, Butler county. Petition of assignee for a distribution of the funds arising from the sale of certain real estate. Presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

On motion of the United States Attorney, the recognizances of a number of defendants, charged with criminal offenses, were ordered to be taken up for the family, and Ballantine went to Hood and said he would take both the children, but he could not raise that sum, and handed over the eighteen dollars to the Ballantine's stated that upon Hood's request he gave the family credit for three dollars' worth of groceries, at his store, until a collection could be taken up for them. This was in 1870. In the meantime, trouble sprang up in the church, and in 1872 the pastor resigned. The witness charges against Mr. Ballantine, amongst them "that he had given the family a Christmas dinner, and forwards took it from the general collection." The Presbytery endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but failed. Presbytery then heard the parties, through a commission, and reported to Mr. Ballantine to resign his eldership. This Mr. Ballantine refused to do, and sued the parties for slander and conspiracy in Judge Scott. The "slander counts" were withdrawn, and that for conspiracy only remained to be tried. Judge Kirkpatrick said: "The whole question in our judgment depends upon the good faith with which the acts complained of were done by these defendants. If they originated and carried them through in good faith and with proper motives, in order, as they allege, and as they claim to have proven, to maintain the church discipline, and preserve the integrity and purity of their membership and organization there should be no recovery, and your verdict should be for the defendants, and we so instruct you. But if upon the other hand, as claimed by the plaintiff, they were actuated by malice and not in good intention, and that they used and availed themselves of the church process and jurisdiction to accomplish purposes and objects otherwise unattainable, and that from behind those ramparts of jurisdiction they ascertaining that the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth wards have already defined by city ordinance. And your committee respectfully recommend and report that the Twenty-eighth ward a separate sub-district.

The report was adopted.

Mr. Harper, from the special committee relative to the division of the Oakland district, reported progress, and the committee was, on motion, continued.

NO CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Harper now offered a resolution that no change be made in the text books.

Mr. Wilkinson hoped the resolution would not pass. He could not believe but that the old series of Osgood must be thought inferior to the new one and others offered, by those who have compared them. He believed that this was only slighting off the question which must come up every year. He was in favor of a change for the good of the schools, and if he could not get his first choice in change he would be glad to get the second choice. Either of the two new ones offered are far in advance of the old Wagnor series now in use. The question of cost was not such a burthen as it is made to appear. The old books would have been worn out but little, comparatively. The good of the schools should be looked to, and that good is to have the best books.

Mr. Harper contended that the meaning of the law is to change the text book question shall not be considered but once in three years, instead of the opinion of the State Superintendent that they can get simply means that when text-books are changed they cannot be changed within three years.

Mr. Wilkinson said he would have nothing to say for a change had the committee not expressed the opinion of the Superintendent that a change could be made.

Mr. Craig believed that the intent of the act was that any book could be changed which has not been changed in three years.

Mr. Caldwell called attention to the fact that there was good reason for objection to having the reading series divided, part of one series and part of another.

Mr. French stated that his board and the people of his district, so far as he knew, were against any change in books.

Mr. Arthurs was in favor of the resolution, and said he hoped something would be done about reducing the cost of books. That if a way was found to reduce the cost of the books and consequently the profits of the publishers, that this annual book war would be got rid of.

The question being called on the resolution to vote no change, and the ayes and nays being demanded, resulted in the adoption of the resolution by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abl, Arthurs, Aughenbaugh, Case, Devore, Fleming, French, Harper, Hemingway, Jope, Kehew, Kimmel, Lazear, Lewis, Mason, Miller, McClurg, McEwen, Shaw, Sims, Strain, Vaughan, Wilson and Nobbs, President—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Barker, Caldwell, Craig, Estep, Pitcairn, Rankin, Schultz, Turney and Wilkinson—9.

So that there will be no change in the text-books for the ensuing year.

Mr. Arthurs offered a resolution instructing the committee to advertise for proposals from publishers to furnish ten thousand or more of Osgood's and Harper's books.

After some discussion the resolution was laid on the table because publishers have copyrights and would not allow their use by outsiders.

The chair appointed the following High School Visiting Committee for the month: Messrs. Aughenbaugh, Abl, Barker and Caldwell.

Adjourned.

The High School.

We publish below a table prepared by Mr. James M. McEwen, a member of the Central Board of Education, and a member of the Committee on Text-books and Course of Instruction, relative to the High School. Mr. McEwen is one of the most urgent of the committee for a change in the course of instruction at the High School, believing that it can be made more popular by increasing the attendance there, and